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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT

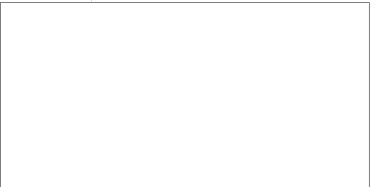


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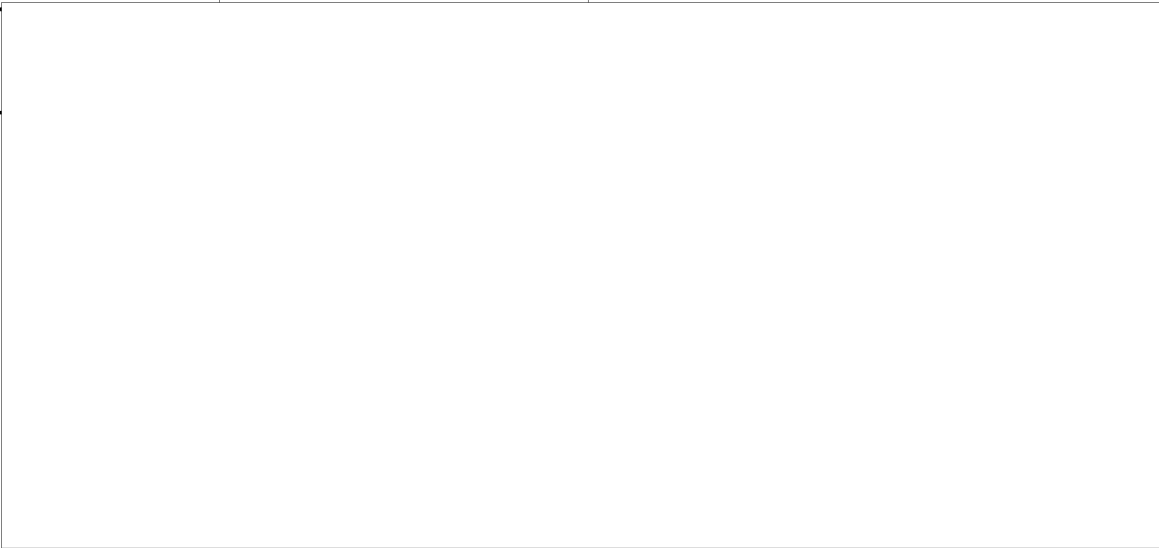


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Subject: Information on Bulgaria

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I. Internal Conditions

1. Legislative command of the government is exercised by the Presidium which is composed of the President, Georgi ~~Damyanov~~ ^{MAVRINKOV}, three vice presidents, ~~Damyan Pop Hristov~~, ~~Vasil Mavrinov~~ and Georgi Atanasov, one secretary, and ten members.

Parliament has 239 deputies who are elected by open vote. The Prezidium and its Presidium is called Presidium of the National Assembly and is composed of a President, Ferdinand Kozovsky, two vice presidents, Kiril Klizursky and ~~Reko Takou~~ ^(SIC), one secretary, ~~Vincho Minchen~~ ^{M MINCHEV}, and about fourteen members. Parliament votes the laws after approval by the Prezidium.

The President and members of the government are elected by Parliament after decision by the Presidium. The government is composed of the President, four vice-presidents, 19 ministers corresponding to each ministry, 5 committee presidents (position corresponds to minister), and 41 assistant ministers (2-3 to each ministry according to importance of each).

District, Prefect and Community Councils belong to the government who elects them. The members are responsible to the government for complete enforcement of its decisions. The government is divided into 12 districts with an analogous number of prefects and communities. In every district, prefect and community there are corresponding councils.

During the past three months there were no changes in the formation of the government except the substitution of the Minister of Foreign Trade, ~~Dimitar Ganey~~ for Ivan Kolev.

The political conditions of the country have become stable now because of the almost complete absorption of the rest of the parties, Radical, Socialist, Sveno. Only an independent group of the Agrarian Party under Georgi Traikov remains; this party does not collaborate with the government but there is no resistance.

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Communist Party of Bulgaria

Politburo: The highest commanding instrument of the Communist Party composed of the general secretary and 8-10 members. Elected by the Central Committee for one year. General Secretary and members of the Politburo are also members of the government. The Politburo substantially regulates foreign policy of the country.

Central Committee is composed of 35 members who are also ministers.

Substantially, between the Politburo and the Central Committee is the General Assembly of the Communist Party which takes place once a year. The members of the Central Committee give reports before the General Assembly and submit their resignations, then new members are elected. Time and location of the meeting is designated by the Central Committee.

Propaganda is directed by the "Committee of Fine Arts and Science" and is exercised by radio, press, printed matter, talks, movies, reports, etc. *Committee for Science, Art, & Culture*

In every district there is a propaganda office which sends instructors to the communities and regulates every propaganda line according to the wishes of the committee. Enlightenment meetings, which take place at least twice a week, are compulsory. In all the cities and towns megaphones have been placed which transmit propaganda slogans all day. During the past three months there was a propaganda campaign against the neighboring countries, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey and the Western Coalition. There is also propaganda to collect signatures for the "peace"; the wide exploitation of Korea through the so-called unjust, uninvited attacks by the Americans. Propaganda exploitation of the Macedonian problem continues and a book by Giochev was published which writes about the "struggles of the Macedonian people during the 2nd World War."

No inter-party or inter-government strifes have been noted. Abuses of money and food are made in the different associations. Big embezzlements and anomalies were discovered in the administration of the Red Cross and as a result many were fired or imprisoned, both the director and many important employees.

Justice: Following courts are functioning:

Prefect, composed of one permanent member as president, two temporary and one secretary. It judges only penal injustices.

District, composed of a president, vice president, two members and one secretary. These are located in the capital of each district and injustices against the regime are judged here.

High court is located only in Sofia.

There is defense in all the counts but it is only taken into consideration for penal injustices. Injustices against the regime, nothing is taken into consideration.

Attorney practice is free. Permission is given to graduates of law school after 18 months practical exercise and examination before the Higher Court. Only Communists receive permission.

Education:

Kindergarten, from 3-6, taught the alphabet and songs. Personnel are from schools of Sofia and Yambol.

Elementary school, four years, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, gymnastics, are taught. Personnel comes from teaching academies after two years attendance. Elementary education is compulsory.

Pre-gymnasium education, three years, lessons taught are Bulgarian, practical arithmetic, morals, physics, geography, Algebra, chemistry, Russian from the first year and French from the third year. This education is not compulsory. Personnel is from the academies.

Gymnasium, four years, lessons same as above. Personnel are graduates of the university. Education is not compulsory.

Higher schools, four years for all the sciences except medical school which is six years and polytechnic school which is five years.

University of Sofia,

University of Plovdiv, only medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and geonomics

Higher School of Political and Economic Science at Varna

Teaching Academy and School of Natural Education at Sofia

Polytechnic at Sofia and Varna.

There are also other schools in Bulgaria for special training such as technical, agriculture, veterinary, commercial, topography, construction, home-economics, professions, and night school. Schools for foreign languages were abolished.

Also, history and religion was abolished. National history is taught instead.

There is no inspector for middle education. There is a prefect inspector.

Since 1 September 1950 all elementary school teachers of the border area villages of Petrich were replaced with new teachers from northern Bulgaria.

☐ This change was not observed in the other border areas. 50X1-HUM

Youth; all organized in the following organizations:

This is compulsory for youths from 5-25.

☐ TSAVDARESE Organization for boys 5-8; this organization was named for a chieftain who fought during the wars of 1876.

☐ SEPTEMBRIE Organization, for youths from 8-24. Includes boys and girls of the pre-gymnasium and the name was given in honor of 9 September when the Communist regime was created. The members are called "Septembriana."

☐ D.C.N.M. / DIMITROVSKY SLOGUS NA NARODNA EALTEZ / Union of Popular Youth of Dimitrov, in honor of the first president of Bulgaria after 9 September 1944. This is for youths 16-25 and corresponds to the organizations of the youths of the gymnasium and higher education.

Party training of youths takes place in the schools and special meetings.

It appears that members of the D.C.N.M. are subjected to military training particularly in military techniques. Besides this, a case of training some members as parachutists at Stara Zagora was reported. After two months training they gave an exercise drill above Kurdjali. Organized youths are used for propaganda, parades and projects of community welfare.

The men of the border army belong to the D.C.N.M. In every unit there is a tri-member committee of soldiers who organize speeches, meetings, recreation. Each soldier pays five leva monthly dues. ☐ 50X1-HUM

Church

The churches exist but they do not receive any government care. The youth never go to church but only the old people. The priests are not government employees nor do they receive any compensations and all church grounds have been nationalized. Except for Christmas and Easter no other holiday is observed. Sundays were converted to days of compulsory work for the residents. This is to alienate the people away from religion.

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Social Welfare

There is an Organization of Social Insurance for all classes of workers. Those who are insured (those organized in the working-vocational organization) have health certificates. They are given free medical and hospital care and also their families. Pensions are given to those over 60. Government employees are cared for with reduced rates. For poor students there are student messes. In all the district capitals there are government hospitals and in many prefects there are hospitals or they are under construction. The Red Cross is a government organization. There is lack of medicine such as penicillin and streptomycin. Over 8% are suffering from tuberculosis or gland trouble. At Bankia (X.L.20-64) there are hospitals for the crippled. 50X1-HUM

Unions

There is a Bulgarian-Soviet Union with headquarters in Sofia and branches in all the cities whose purpose is to tighten relations between the two countries.

Thracian Organization, since 1923 except from 1934-1944 when it was inert. Purpose is propaganda between the Thracian element for the annexation of Thrace. Headquarters is at Sofia and leader is Nikola Spyrov, attorney. This organization publishes the newspaper/THRAKISKA TCUMPA, THRACIAN WORD, every two weeks.

A propaganda celebration took place on 24 and 25 September 1950 in the village of Doupnitsa (B.G.385-410) and a monument of those Bulgarians who fell in 1913 was uncovered. The leader of the above organization and other personages were present.

Resistant Against the Regime: Passive stand of peasants is continuing against the enforcement of the farming programs. Sporadically there are episodes. Passive stand of mines, factory and construction workers was also observed. The government is trying, through propaganda, to replace Popular Councils and ministers who are to blame.

Groups exiles of residents from the border areas of Petrich, Nevrokop, Boshilograd, Droumovgrad, and Svilengrad were made. All those exiles were sent to northern Bulgaria. This measure was imposed upon those who were branded as oppositionists, families of those who fled to neighboring countries; purpose is to change the border areas from suspicious persons in such a manner that leakage of information and refugees to the exterior will be restricted; for government security to be strengthened and to hide military movements.

These exiles have also been extended to the area of Gorna Djounaya and more north parallel to the Bulgarian-Yugoslav borders.

Small groups of armed rebels have appeared in the following areas:

On 1 May 1950 a small group clashed with Bulgarian armed peasants at Kavakli (R.G.80-90).

Middle of June a 40-member group was pursued by army units in the area of the village of Bestitsa (X.L.08-60).

End of July a small group clashed with army units in the area of Koulas (W.K.98-78).

Resistance of Bulgarians Abroad

Small groups of armed men enter Bulgaria from Yugoslavia and scatter propaganda material. It is said that they frequently appear at the border areas near Yugoslavia. Middle of July, in the area of the village of Gorna Sousitsa (Q.K.06-74), an armed group clashed with military units and as a result two Bulgarian soldiers were killed.

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Minorities

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There are about 40.000 Armenians in Bulgarian.

The majority of the gypsies in Bulgaria are fanatic communists.

Security Corps

Belong to the Ministry of Interior and its highest authority is the "General Directorate of the Popular Militia" directed by General Georgiev Svetislav. The following bureaus come under this:

District, criminal, transportation, civil, industrial, railroad, fire, mountain (for the persecution of resistance groups) militias.

Under the Bureau of the District Militia (headquarters, Sofia) belong:

Nine district Commands (Sofia, Stara Zagora, Vratsa, Plovdiv, Rousse, Gorna Djoumaya, Bourgas, Shoumen, Varna.)

Militia Schools

General Warehouse of the quartermaster

Government Police: Distributed throughout the country as follows:

District Command (Okrezen Militia) under a superior officer

Prefect " (Okoulska ") under a low-ranking officer

Village stations, under non-commissioned officers.

They are responsible for the internal security of the government and they are aided

by armed men of the "Organization Against Fascism." They are armed with German and

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and Russian automatics (Smaizer and Spagen).

The government Militia has three schools, all of them in Sofia.

Preparatory school, three months, prepares youths as simple soldiers.

School for non-commissioned officers, six months, graduates come out as non-commissioned officers.

Officers school, eight months.

LEVNA MILITIA, Pursuit Police

Belongs to the corresponding bureau of the General Directorate of the Ministry of Interior and its purpose, to persecute resistance groups. Its organization is not known. Such a unit of 1200 men under a major was noted at Stara Zagora with Russian armament, Dektarev machine-guns and Svarts Loz machine-guns. They have three-ton trucks. Their uniforms are the same as the rest of the Militia members except that they wear a red band in their caps.

[redacted] there is a school (within the technical school) at Bourgas which trains men slated for the Levna Militia; they are able to train 400 men. Their armament is Russian.

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Another unit, strength of a company, is located at Sveti Vrats (Q.K.24-144).

Security Measures

Free circulation in the border areas is forbidden. Travel from city to city and villages is allowed only after permission granted by the Militia and reviewed by the Militia before departure and upon arrival. Travel of peasants to the fields in the border areas is allowed after permission by the Militia and reviewed by the border-guard posts.

Hours of circulation in the villages and towns of the border areas are 0500-2100.

Wide scale of purgings are being made and continuing in the forbidden border military zone of persons regarded as oppositionists and also of Turks, Pomaks, and gypsies, in a zone of 15-30 kilometers wide. Circulation in the interior of the country is free without any restrictions.

Diplomatic and military representatives of the western countries, Turkey, Yugoslavia, France, in Sofia, are not allowed to circulate freely beyond a certain point.

Important projects, such as bridges, railroad stations, etc., have begun being guarded. Ambushes and patrols move along the border area and are supported by

armed peasants.

The approach of citizens was forbidden in the area of Bouhovo (X.L.56-67) where efforts are being made to find uranium beds. Travel to Varna and Bourgas is allowed only after permission. Persons are forbidden to approach these two harbors because war material is being unloaded. All the dock-workers are furnished with special permissions.

The area of the harbor of Kavarna (X.K.46-27), radius of three kilometers, was evacuated of its residents, probably to hide transported goods [redacted]

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[redacted].

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The area of Kazanlik is a forbidden zone because there it is believed that tanks and war materiel coming from Russia are being collected. [redacted]

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Identity Cards

identity cards

The old issues of wax-paper~~x~~ and the new paper cards are still valid. The old cards are being replaced for the paper ones without any limit. The members of the Communist Party, Patriotic Front, and the youth organization have same identity cards. Cards are issued from 17 years of age for both sexes.

Jails and Camps

Sofia, Gorna Djoymayia, Haskovo, Turnovo, Plovdiv, Yambol, Pleven, Sliven, Bourgas, Vidin, Shoumen, Varna, Vratsa, Rousse, Koustendil, jails have a total number of approximately 15,000 prisoners. Among them are former ministers, politicians, scientists, and important officers of all branches.

Jails belong to the Ministry of Interior. There are many camps but it is not possible to estimate the number of prisoners because they are always being increased. Besides these one report cites that there are the following camp classifications:

Camp of Mobilized Workers, "TRODOVO MOBELEZIRANE LAGER" where paid workers are sent or mobilized or unemployed workers.

Camp of Military Prisoners "VOENO DEZIPLINARNO NA KAZATENI GROUPI" for soldiers who are not completely loyal.

II. Economic Conditions

The tobacco cultivation program was not completely enforced and in some areas reached only 50%. The collection plan for grain also was not enforced and it reached only 40% in some areas and only 5% in other. Particular resistance of the

peasants to enforce the program was noted in the areas of Kolarovgrad, Anđialou, Petrich, Razlok.

The Industrial Plan, if reports of the Ministry are true, appears to have been executed during the past six months.

Serious faults by the directors of the large productive businesses are confessed and the reorganization of this system for the purpose of increasing production is sought.

Prices

The following are distributed with ration coupons:

bread, every day, 300-300 grams, according to work, at 20 leva per 300 grams.

Oil, 140 leva per kilogram

sugar, 240 leva per kilogram

Other goods are very rare and prices in government shops are:

Oil per kilogram, 1000 leva

Butter, per kilogram, 1100-1900 leva

rice, 650 leva

meat, 400 leva

pair of shoes, 7-8.000 leva

mens suit, 30-40.000 leva

Taxes

Taxation of the farmers and peasants is an indirect way of forcing them to enter the associations.

Daily wages of workers range from 250-550 leva. Work is 8-hours.

Workers of all vocations belongs organizationally to the O.R.P.S., OPST

RABOTNITSESKY PROFESIONAL SSGIUS, General Vocation Union. Unemployment is restricted.

Government employees get from 5.400 to 24.000 leva every two weeks.

According to one report of a refugee the extra 50% salary of the clerks working in the southern areas will be abolished from 1 July 1950. They are also organized in the OPST.

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Agrarian Policy

Efforts are being made to execute irrigation projects. Besides the

known projects in the area of Stara Zagora three irrigation ditches are

beings constructed, one near Dobrovo and other at Smevevo (R.B.23-37).

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[redacted]
[redacted] There are 400 men working.

The program of the Agrarian Associations is meeting with difficulties. Basis is the resistance of the peasants. The government in order to overcome these difficulties has decided to form a school in Sofia for the leading workers of the Associations, about 200 persons, and also district schools for association accountants; send farmers to the Soviet to gain experience (on 22 July 1950 150 farmers were sent and returned on 21 August 1950; while there they followed the Soviet Kolhoz). Complete bar of Koulaks from the associations. Until 1 January 1950 there were 1.605 associations in Bulgaria with 600.000 acres of land. At this times the associations had 30.000 horses, 60.000 ox, 60.000 sheep, and 30.000 pigs.

The Farming program is designated by the Ministry Council with recommendations by the Ministry of Agriculture. Seeding, sowing, harvesting are decided by them. Farming equipment are disposed by the government through farming stations.

In spite of the program many harvests and reapings failed. The areas of Lom, Chirman, Yambol were accused of destroying reaping machinery and refusal to give up their grain. The area of Kolarovgrad delayed in their harvest because they machinery had frequent injuries. Many of the disturbances are attributed to the reluctance of the peasants, in spite of measures. Price of collection for grain was designated at 21 leva and rye at 18 leva. Each producer was given 600 grams grain for each family member daily for the entire year. Indirect pressure of the peasants is continuing in order to persuade them to enter the Kolhoz. Wide propaganda, taxation, [redacted] a 50X1-HUM low came out ordering the collection of all farming machinery in the hands of the farmers by the government.

Association Organizations

Government shops, ~~unrationed~~ goods, were opened in all the towns and cities. Prices are designated by the government and employees are government. All goods from abroad are sold in these shops.

Oil Wells

[redacted] since 1949 a factory producing synthetic benzine has began operating at Bourgas and is under Soviet supervision.

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Trade Agreements

There are still two-year agreements valid with all the countries of the eastern coalition. Bulgarian exports grain, tobacco, metals, rose-oil, and imported farming implements, vehicles, electric machinery, war materiel. The largest portion of exchanges is done chiefly with Russia and then with Czechoslovakia. Large quantities of goods were loaded for Russia and war materiel was imported from Russia. Bulgaria recently materialized the export of tobacco to eastern Germany. A special representative came to Sofia from Germany on 22 June 1950 to discuss the subject.

Industry

The Industrial program was published in the Bulgarian press on 18 April 1950 and foresees the increase of production by 18.2% more than 1949.

Increase of coal production by 7.8%

Construction of 290 motors, internal

Construction of 500 machines for industry

" 1000 farming machines for agriculture

increase of production of agricultural implements by 70%

" " construction material by 72%

" " cement by 7.7%

" " rubber goods by 42.3%

" " rubber for vehicles by 63%

" " shoes by 2.5%

" " cotton and fleece processing, 30%

" " silk and linen, 45.5% and 58.5%

Improvement of the quality of the soap, perfume, and sugar.

Increase of labor by 15.3% and 9.72% used in the quarries.

Restriction of personal ownerships by 3.47%.

Execution of the Industrial plan presents difficulties in the factories and mines which the Executive Committee of the Party confessed during the known conference of 20 June 1950 in Sofia. The announcement accepts the serious anomalies and faults of the directors and secretaries of the production businesses and deliberate anomalies in the Pernik mines. In spite of this the

Ministry reported that on 26 July 1950 the Industrial Plan during the second three-month period yielded 101%.

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The largest coal area of Bulgaria is Pernik. (X.L.11-02). About 6-7,000 workers are working there with daily production of 10,000 tons coal. Other coal mines are located at: Krounik, near the village of Prezanis (Q.K.19-77), Sliven, about five kilometers north of it, and it is said to be the third mine after that of Prezanis; at Marino, near Raikovsky (R.G.19-89), inferior quality; at Kurilo (X.L.38-27), Mezdran (X.F.68-08), Botovdol (Q.K.06.35), near Bourgas (name of mine is MINA CHERVO MORE, Mine of the Black Sea).

Copper mines are located in the following areas:

Eliseina (X.F.5204), another one between Rousse (R.G.82-22) and Sveti Nikola (R.G.88-22).

At Belkovo (area of Sveti Vrats) there is a copper mine.

Lead mine in the area of Kurdjali (Borievo (R.F.64.22), Borieva Reka (R.F.62-23), Petrovitsa (R.F.63-22), Petrinsko, Konskintolo, lead and copper mines in operation. The metal is processed at Kurdjali, factory of Pirin. There is a Russian director there. The processed metal is sent to Russia. According [] work was going to begin on the construction of a new metal processing factory by Russian engineers. It is not known if they have begun yet.

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There is an aluminum mine at Pesinska Mahala (R.F.63-26).

There is an iron mine in the village of Palats (Q.K.16-48) and area of Samakov.

Efforts to find uranium beds were made in the area of Bohovo (X.L.56-67) by Russian specialists. It appears that efforts were successful and the metal is being taken to Russia for further processing by boat through Varna.

Weapons Factories

At Kazanli, about 2 kilometers south of it, are the known munition factories (cartridges, hand-grenades, shells, mines, etc.) and repair of all weapons. [] rifles and machine-guns are made here. About a year ago a unit of these machineries were transferred to Sopot (R.A.52-49) where there are other war factories. The transferred machinery was substituted by Russian machinery.

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At Sopot (R.A.52-34) there are war factories making ammunition and repair of all types of weapons. It is not known whether these factories were converted for Russian weapons with which the Bulgarian army would be supplied.

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Airplane Factories

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Levets (X.L.52-04), [] 1947, JU-52 type planes were being built and about 300-400 workers.

At Karlovo, which is supposed to be the largest and most important factory, [] there were 2.000 workers there in 1948 and all types of planes were built.

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Ksanzlik, former Italian "Kaprani", training planes were built here until 1946.

Plovdiv, until 1946 JU-52, RE2 and Dornier-17

Bozourist (X.L.25-20), repair of airplanes

[] a repair shop for airplanes was introduced at Telish At Dobrich (X.K.04-44), factory for assembling planes directed by the Russians.

It appears that the six above factories only repair planes and all of them are directed by the Russians.

Vehicle and motor factories

The factory Georgi Dimitrov in Sofia produces steam engines, street rollers and coaches. Vehicles are also assembled from material from abroad. It does not appear that they make vehicle motors.

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[] vehicles are assembled at Plovdiv at the factory DARZAVEN AVTOBIL ZAVOT from material from abroad, chiefly Russian and German, and that 800 people work there.

Railroad coaches are built at Drenovo (X.N.13-83).

Probability that reaping machines and harvesting machines are built at Rousse.

Probability that railroad coaches are built at Varna.

There are probably furnaces at Varna, Sofia, Pernik and Pleven.

Chemical Industry

Chemical fertilizer plant is located at Dimitrovgrad

Construction of a new factory since 1948 was begun for nitrogen fertilizer by the name AZODO TOPOE ZABOT STALIN.

The match factory at Kosten Ets (Q.E.73-19) is the only one of its kind.

Glass factory at Varna and also at Sliven, Sofia, Bourgas and Pernik.

Paint factory at Bourgas and Gabrovo

[redacted] at the war factories of Kazanlik there is a production unit and also for the study of war chemical substances.

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Cement factory at Bataftsi (?), Dimitrovgrad (R.G.19-89), Pleven. It appears that these factories satisfy the needs of the country.

Rubber Industry

Rubber factory for vehicles at Sofia.

Rubber for bicycles at Pernik and rubber factory at Pleven.

[redacted] the construction of a building slated for a rubber goods factory was completed at Dimitrovgrad.

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Radio factory at Sofia.

Outside of Sofia three kilometers near Kniazevo (X.L.28-58) there is an electrical equipment factory.

There is similar factory at Sliven with 500 workers.

[redacted] there are oil wells in the area of Provadya (X.J.7400) which yield small amounts.

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The most important leather factories are at Gavovo-Turnovo. Other important ones are at Sliven, Plovdiv, Panagourist (?).

Leather factories at Lovets (X.C.53-04), and Trogian (X.M.49-75).

Paper factory at Sofia and also at Bourgas, Pleven and Plovdiv.

It appears that the paper industry does not cover the needs of the country because a lack of publishing paper was recently noted.

There are sugar factories at Sofia, Plovdiv, Bourgas, Gorna Orehovitsa (X.N.31-98) about 30 kilometers north-east of Dolna Orehovitsa. There is probably one at Yambol. It appears that these cover the needs of the country because sugar is not rationed.

Can factory at Sofia, Plovdiv, Bourgas, Zazarjik, and one probably at Turnovo.

Can meat factory at Sofia, Seed-oil factory at Sofia and Nevrokop.

Flour mills are located at Bourgas (150-200 tons every 24 hours) and Cherven Brek (X.C.04-22), two factories (3 tons every hour).

The flour mill at Bourgas supplies the Bulgarian army.

Macaroni factory at Sofia

The flour industry does not appear to supply the needs of the country.

Flour distributions are made with coupons and are scarce.

Tobacco industries at Plovdiv, the largest, and others at Stara Zagora, Rousse, Varna, Bourgas, Varna, Pleven Vidin, and Kioustendil. The tobacco industries belongs to the government tobacco monopoly. Cigaretts are sold unrationed at 60 leva per box for first quality, Rodopi; 45 leva, second quality, Arda; and 35 leva, third quality.

Materials are made at Gavrovo where there are also weaving mills and thread mills.

Needs of the army are covered by the GAMBROVO factories. There are weaving mills at Sliven and Sofia. Others at Plovdiv, Varna, Haskovo. There is a factory for silk processing at Svilengrad with 200 workers.

Soap factories at Plovdiv, Rousse, Sofia, Varna. Small soft-drink factory at Svilengrad.

Topographic changes

Nevrokop (Q.K.63-43) to Gotse Delchev

Symeonovgrad (R.G.38-85) and Zlatedol (R.G.40-82) were joined and named to Maritsa

Pripedsene (Q.K.23-33) to General Todorov

Nova Mahala (R.G.40-60) to Smyrnitsi

Kniaz Borisovo (R.G.33-62) to Slavianov

Sopot (R.A.52-59) to Basil Kolarov

Raikovsky (R.G.18-89) and the villages of Mariino and Cherno Konevo were joined into one city and called Dimitrovtrud. Over 1000 new homes have been built.

Road Communications

The following roads appears to be new-constructions:

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From Elena (X.N.45-26) to Tvermitsa (X.N.46-01).

The road from Hioukovo (R.F.52-73) to Monastir (R.F.56-55) has been under construction over two years ago. It has probably been completed by now

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. The new road from Kurdjali to Siroko Pol (R.G.07-45) is under construction and it will be extended so that it will connect directly with the public highway of Topolovo-Kurdjali.

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The road from Jorbajisko (R.G.99-25) through Domitse up to Chakalarevo, 8-10 kilometers appears to have been completed. The road of Dimitrovtrud (R.G.18-89) to Gortsia Izvo (R.G.14-85) appears to have been completed. A year ago the road from Gornitsa (Q.K.57-51) has been joined with the road of Nevrokop-Razlok.

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A new road was constructed by 500 Troudivaks from Popovo (R.F.79-76) to Plovdiv width 3 meters [redacted].

50X1-HUM

The road from Aovatsovitsa (Q.K.71-54) up to the village of Lesteni (R.G.72-47) has been completed.

Construction of a new road from Lefkas (R.G.74-67), Derviska Mongila (R.G.80-72) up to Stoudena (R.G.85-72) are continuing [redacted].

50X1-HUM

A new road is being constructed from Sofia to Mezdra (X.F.69-09), 6 meters wide.

A new road is being constructed from Veni, Pazar, Komun Ika (R.G.85-61), Popovo (R.F.79-76), Asenovgrad (P.G.58-85). There are 1200 men working here and 25 kilometers have been constructed.

From a report, the roads

Kioustendil (Q.P.78-78) to Kriva Palaga (Q.D.50-20)

Kioustendil to Bosilegrad

Gorna Djoumaya (Q.K.12-96) to Charevo Selo (Q.J.84-93)

Preznik (X.K.03-29) Trn (Q.D.81-82)

Sofia-Charivrod

are being constructed in such a manner that the pavement has greater resistance and smoother curves.

Bridges are being reinforced or replaced for new ones. These works are being carried out by Troudivaks, about 6,000.

Vehicles in use are ZIS, 3-tons, Zis, 4½ tons, Molotov, Prague and Skoda, 6 tons, Opel Blits, Mercedes, Fords, Chevrolets and Studebakers. Also, Gas, Moskvits, and Mobeda, unknown models.

Railroad Communications

The newly-constructed railroadlines from Silistria (X.D.60-05), village of Samouel and Lovets (X.G.53-04), Trojan (X.M.49-25) have been put to use.

A section of the railroad line from Kleisoura (X.M.27-06), Slatista (X.M.03-08) is under construction in order to connect the lines from Bourgas, Kleisoura and Sofia-Sopot.

About three kilometers west of Kleisoura a railroad tunnel about 5-7 kilometers long is under construction. This work is about carried out by Troudivak units which is the 422 working sub-section. The work is almost completed.

[] about six months ago [] the construction of a new railroad line from Orehovo (X.F.95-73) to Vratsa (X.F.58-17) was begun.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

Railroad line from Pernik (X.L.10-03) to Lougiak, regular width, was constructed for the transportation of coal.

[] on the replacement of the railroad lines of Rousse, Shoumen, Karnobat, Elhovo and the commencement of work to replace the line of Bidin (X.A.09-08) to Sofia and the line of Krayova (X.A.85-39) to Kalafat (X.A.14-07) for lines of Soviet width, 1.524.

50X1-HUM

The railroad line of Rousse, Shoumen, Karnobat, Elhovo [] [] have been converted in such a way that Soviet railroads can also move on them. The traverses were replaced with longer ones and with greater resistance and a third rail was added so that the width comes to 1.524.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[] the line of Bourgas-Sofia was replaced by railroad lines which appear to be wider.

50X1-HUM

[] twelve steam engines were received from Czechoslovakia in June 1950.

50X1-HUM

Permanent sidings, 300-400 meters long, are being constructed at the railroad stations of Damianitsa (Q.K.22-38), General Todorov (Q.K.22-32) and Mar kostevo (Q.K.27-28) by labor battalions. The siding at Marikostenovo has already been completed.

Water Communications

The following ships were noted:

Freighter TRAKIA [] at Bourgas

50X1-HUM

" CHR. SMINLENSKI [] at Bourgas

" LULEN [] at Bourgas

[] a new freighter, BLAGOY KASABOV was launched at Varna.

50X1-HUM

There is a naval school for merchant marine captains at Rousse. Regular communication from Rousse (X.H.55-77) to Giougiou (X.H.56-84) of Rumania is carried out by ferry. This has a railroad line, capacity for eight coaches. A new ferry was put to use [] for communication of the ports of Vidin (X.A.09-08) and Kalafat (X.A.14-07) on the Danube.

50X1-HUM

There is a small naval yard at Rousse. []

50X1-HUM

Air Communications

Sofia-Plovdiv, Yambol-Bourgas

Sofia-Gorna Orehovitsa-Varna

Varna-Bourgas

Sofia-Bucharest-Odessa-Moscow. Probably a daily line from Sofia to Prague.

There is telegraph communication with the countries of the eastern coalition.

Radio

There are two radio stations in Sofia. The first transmits on wave length 362.9 meters or 827 kilocycles at 0555 every day except Sunday; on Sunday from 06.25 up to 15.00 and from 2030 up to 2330.

The second radio station transmit on wave length 506 meters or 593 kilocycles from 0730-1200 and from 1725 to 2315 every day and on Sunday from 1540-2315.

At Stara Zagora there is a station with wave length of 245 meters or 1223 kilocycles from 0720-0730 and 1305-2200. There is another station at Varna and probably a third one under construction at Gorana Djoumaya.

Bridges

At location (Q.K.220-345) a permanent bridge of cement, 306 meters long and 6 meters wide was completed. It has a resistance of 50 tons.

At Arda (R.G.55-36) there is a cement bridge, 300 meters long and six meters wide.

In Plovdiv between the station of Filipipovo and the city there is a cement bridge 200 meters long and 6-7 meters wide.

Between the towns of Symeonovgrad and the railroad station (R.G.39-87) on the Evros there is a cement bridge, 300 meters long and 6 meters wide. About 100 meters east of this is another railroad bridge, 300 meters long and 6-7 meters wide supported on 20 girders.

Near Slatedon (R.G.41-84) there are two bridges at locations (R.G.39-86), 300 meters long, a railroad bridge supported on 4 girders and at location (R.G.46-75) a highway bridge, 150 meters long, supported on 3 girders.

West of Kleisoura (X.M.27-06) about 3 kilometers, there is a railroad

bridge tunnel, 5-7 kilometers, under construction, through which shall pass the new

50X1-HUM

railroad line of Sofia-Bourgas.

Hydroelectric stations

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO

DO NOT DETACH

There is a large hydroelectric station near Pavlikeni (X.C.99-13) generated by waters of the Rositsa river.

Another hydroelectric station is near Kazanlik and a third near Mezdra (X.F.68-09)

The electric plant at Dimitrovgrad TOPLO ELECTRITSESKA CENTRAL has not begun operating nor that of Petrovo (Q.K.42-28).

Other hydroelectric stations are located at Slatna Panega (X.G.05-02) Kirtsim (R.F.25-92) (not far from the city about 5-6 kilometers south-west of it), at Batak (R.F.04-82), Koukovik (X.G.07-16) and Koniare (X.G.08-32).

II. ARMY

[redacted] since last July the labor army has been subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense. All the armed forces except the Security Corps are subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense. General Headquarters also comes under this ministry

50X1-HUM

The Bulgarian army is organized into four armies, A', B', C', and D', into armored units and cavalry units.

1' Army

Infantry Divisions

Artillery Regiment: two platoons, two batteries each, 16 artillery peices

Mountain artillery regiments: 2 platoons, 2 batteries, 16 artillery peices

anti/aircraft regiments: 3 platoon, 3 batteries each, 36 artillery peices

anti/tank regiments: 2 platoon, 3 batteries each, 24 artillery peices

Mechanized regiments: 2 battalions, each one has an administrative company, bridge and supply company, mine company)

Communication regiments: two battalions

Vehicle regiment:

Quartermaster Regiments

Heavy machine-gun battalions: three company: 36 machine-guns

Military police battalions:

[redacted] each of the regiments, average and anti/tank artillery, have three platoons of three batteries, of four artillery peices and the mountain artillery platoon has three batteries of four artillery peices each.

50X1-HUM

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Infantry Division

Three Infantry Regiments

Field Artillery Regiments: two platoons of three batteries with four artillery peices, 24 artillery artillery peices.

The first platoon has artillery peices, 76.2 Russian; the second platoon has 10.5, German Gaoupitsa and the third has both types.

anti/tank artillery platoon: 12 artilleries peices, 76.2 or 57 mm.

reconnaissance group (half on horses and other half mechanized)

tank company

mechanized battalion (administrative company, mine, bridge, supply companies, total of 284 men).

Communication battalion

Quartermaster Battalion

Transportation battalion or company:

[redacted] the company has 70 vehicles, 3-tons ZIS and a small number of Fords and Opel Blits. 160 men.

50X1-HUM

Medical Group

Veterinary Group.

Infantry Regiment

Two infantry battalions (Some of the infantry regiments have three battalions. [redacted] all the regiments have three infantry battalions).

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One special battalion

Transportation company

Infantry Battalion

Shock companies: light machine-guns, 7.62, Dektiarev, 90

Mortar companies: mortars, 82 mm., 6-9

Machine-gun company: Machine-gun Maxim-Sokolov, 9

Anti/tank artillery platoons: anti-tank artillery peices, 4.5 mm., 2

Communication platoon

Special Battalion

Battery of Direct Accompaniment: four artillery peices, 76.2 mm.

Mortar Company: 4-6 mortars, 120 mm.

Anti/tank artillery batteires: six artillery peices, 4.5 mm. or 57 mm. or 76.2 mm.

Communication-Mechanized company

Reconnaissance and machine-gun companies.

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Infantry Company

Infantry Platoons 3: Light machine guns Dektiaref, 9; nine rifles;
3 mortars, 50 mm.

Infantry platoon groups 3: Light machine-guns Dektiaref 3; 3 rifles and
1 mortar, 50 mm.

Infantry group, 11 men: One light Dektiarev machine-gun; one rifle.

Armored Units

Armored Divisions

Two tank regiments with three battalions each; 21 tanks each battalion.
Total number of tanks about 150, mainly T-34.

Mechanized infantry regiments: three battalions with three companies
Heavy artillery company
Other units

Heavy mechanized artillery regiments, two platoons, three batteries,
24 artillery pieces, ZIS, on crawlers.

Anti/tank artillery platoons: three batteries, 12 artillery pieces.
machine-gun platoon; four machine-guns
anti/aircraft artillery platoon: 3 batteries; 12 pieces
mechanized reconnaissance group: 12 light tanks
24 armored vehicles
18 motorcycles

Pick-ax battalion

Communication platoon or battalion

medical company

Armored Brigade: same formation as above; it has one tank regiment. Rest of
Units same as brigade. The 1 armored brigade of Sofia has two tank regiments
substantially formed into a division. The brigade of Plovdiv also has this
formation.

Cavalry Divisions: 3 brigades

Cavalry Brigades: 2 cavalry regiments

artillery cavalry platoon, two batteries, 8 artillery pieces

anti/aircraft batteries

anti/tank batteries

communication and mechanized company

Units under General Army Headquarters

Heavy artillery regiments

vehicle regiments

railroad regiments

communication regiments, parachute regiments, coastal defense command.

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Total of Main Army Units

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| Armies | DIVISIONS | | | BRIGADES | |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | I I INFANTRY | I Cavalry | I ARMORED | I CAVALRY | I ARMORED |
| 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| A' | I I, VI, VII | I | I | I | |
| B' | I II, VIII, X | I | I | I | |
| C' | I III, IV | I | I | I | |
| D' | IV, IX, XI, XII | I | I | I | |

REGIMENTS

| UNITS | INF. | ART. | MEC. | INF. | CAV. | MECH. | COMM. | QM. | RR. | VEH. | PARACHUTE. | HEAVY MACHINE GUN. BTLS. |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------------|-----------------------------|
| A' ARMY |) |) 4 |) |) |) |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) |) 1 |) |) 1 |
| B' ARMY |) |) 4 |) |) |) |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) |) 1 |) |) 1 |
| C' ARMY |) |) 4 |) |) |) |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) |) 1 |) |) 1 |
| D' ARMY |) |) 4 |) |) |) |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) |) 1 |) |) 1 |
| 1 Inf. Div. | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| VI " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| VII " " | 4 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| IIa " " | 4 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| VIII " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| X " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| III " " | 4 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| IV " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| V " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| IX " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| XI " " | ? |) ? |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| XII " " | 3 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| Cav. Div. | 1 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| Arm. Div. | 2 |) 2 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| Cav. Brig. |) |) |) |) | 7 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| Arm. " | 1 |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |
| G. Army Hdqts.) |) 1 |) |) |) |) |) |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) 1 |) |) |
| Coastal Defense) |) 2 |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |) |

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Order of UnitsA' ARMY, headquarters is Sofia

1 heavy artillery regiment Sofia: [] three batteries 50X1-HUM
 have moved to the area of Pirin

1 mountain artillery regiment Razlok (Q.K.42-88), a battery at Nevrokop (Q.K.62-43)

1 anti/aircraft artillery regiment Sofia

1 anti/tank artillery regiment Radomir (Q.E.05-98)

1 mechanized artillery regiment Panchiarevo (X.L.42-00), its battalion probably
 moved to Pirin

1 communications regiment Sofia

1 quartermaster regiment Sofia

1 heavy artillery battalion Radomir (Q.E.05-98)

1 military police regiment Sofia

50X1-HUM

I Division located at Sofia: [] the moved from Sofia to area of
 Radomir(Q.E.05-98)-Koustendil (Q.D.90-27).

1 infantry regiment: left Sofia towards Yugoslav border; unknown location

6 infantry regiment: left Sofia and in October was seen at Panchiarevo (X.L.42-00)

25 " " : Gara Pirin (Q.K.16-61), its battalion in area of (Q.K.010-267)
 and (Q.K.19-49).

4 artillery regiment: Sofia; in June its light artillery moved from Sofia;
 probably this regiment.

VI DIVISION headquarters moved from Vratsa (X.F.58-16) to Koulas (W.K.79-98)

3 infantry regiment headquarters at Vidin (X.A.09-09) in village of Rouptsi(XA04-09)

35 infantry regiment Vratsa (X.F.58-16)

15 infantry regiment Belo Gratzik (W.K.92-68)

2 artillery regiment Haskovo subordinated to the II Division

VII Division, headquarters moved from Doupnitsa (Q.E.15-24) to area of Gorna Djoumaya

14 infantry regiment located at Gorna Djoumaya (Q.K.12-96), its battalion at
 Petrich.

22 infantry regiment Doupnitsa (Q.E.15-24)

39 infantry regiment Nevrokop (Q.K.63-43), moved in October north probably
 to Preznik (X.L.02-18)

13 infantry regiment Kioustendil (Q.D.80-26)

7 artillery regiment Kroupnik (Q.K.13-76)

B' Army, headquarters, Plovdiv

2 heavy artillery regiment Koren (R.G.23-63)

2 mountain artillery regiment- Asenovgrad (R.F.58-85)

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| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 2 anti/aircraft artillery regiment | Stara Zagora (R.B.23-30) | |
| 2 anti/tank artillery regiment | Stara Zagora | |
| 2 mechanized artillery regiment | Plovdiv | |
| 2 communications regiment | Plovdiv | |
| 2 quartermaster regiment | Plovdiv | |
| 2 heavy machine-gun battalion | Pestera (R.F.11-92) | 50X1-HUM |
| 2 military police battalion | Plovdiv | |

II Division headquarters at Plovdiv

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 2 infantry regiment | Plovdiv |
| 9 infantry regiment | Plovdiv or Ardin (B.F.38-38) |
| 21 infantry regiment | Smolian (R.F.40-40) mts battalion at Oustovo (R.F.48-39) |
| 27 infantry regiment | Gazarjik (R.A.14-08) |
| 3 infantry regiment | Plovdiv |

VIII Division headquarters at Haskovo (R.G.13-75)

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 infantry regiment headquarters at Harmanli | (R.G.42-74) |
| 23 infantry regiment | Haskovo (R.G.13-75) |
| 30 infantry regiment | Symeonovgrad (R.G.38-85) |
| 8 artillery regiment | Orehovo (R.G.64-73) and Nova Zagora (R.B.51-36) |

X Division headquarters at Kurdjali (R.F.97-44)

| | |
|---|--|
| 10 infantry regiment, headquarters at Kurdjali, located at Siroko Pol | (RG08-44) |
| 44 infantry regiment | Ardin (R.F.38-38) |
| 47 infantry regiment | Kroumovgrad (R.G.16-22) |
| 10 artillery regiment | Momchilograd (R.G.01-31) and Jorbatsisko (R.G.00-15), Makas (R.G.02-04) |

C ARMY, headquarters moved from Shoumen (X.J.32-12) to Sliven (R.B.11-98)

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 heavy artillery regiment headquarters at Shoumen, probably at Nova Zagora | |
| 3 mountain artillery regiment | Eski Djoumaya (X.J.03-09) |
| 3 anti/aircraft artillery regiment | Gorna Orehovitsa (X.W.31-98) |
| 3 anti/tank artillery regiment | Razgrad (X.J.00-42) |
| 3 mechanized regiment | Shoumen, probably moved to Elhovo |
| 3 communication regiment | Shoumen " " " |
| 3 quartermaster regiment | " " " " |
| 3 heavy machine-gun battalion | Elhovo (R.G.99-99) |
| 3 military police battalion | Shoumen, probably moved to Elhovo |

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III Division headquarters located at Sliven (R.B.11-89), at Yambol (R.B.95-35)

11 infantry regiment Elhovo (R.G.99-99) - Fakia (R.C.41-02)
 24 infantry regiment Bourgas (R.G.74-34) to Krousevats (R.C.75-09)
 29 infantry regiment Elhovo (R.G.99-99). Reported that it was recently formed. [redacted]
 6 artillery regiment Elhovo-Fakia ; probably at Sliven

50X1-HUM

IV Division located at Shoumen: moved south to Bourgas Hill. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

7 infantry regiment Shoumen; 27-28 September 1950 moved from Shoumen to Sliven (R.B.11-89)
 8 Infantry regiment Varna
 19 " " Razgrad (X.J.00-40)
 5 artillery regiment from Shoumen moved to the area of A' Army. Probably located at Preznik (X.L.02-68) or Sveti Vrats (Q.K.24-44).

D' Army headquarters at Pleven (X.C.44-34)

4 heavy artillery regiment Pleven
 4 mountain artillery " Turnovo (X.N.26-45)
 4 a/a " " Telis (X.C.15-28), probably.
 4 mechanized regiment " from Pleven to Belene (X.C.88-59)
 4 anti/tank artillery " Pleven
 4 communication regiment "
 4 quartermaster regiment "
 4 machine-gun battalion Ferdinandovo [redacted]
 4 military police battalion Pleven

50X1-HUM

V Division : moved from Rousse (X.H.55-78) and not known where located now. Probably at Orasen north of Trojan (X.M.50-24).

5 infantry regiment moved from Rousse about 10 kilometers southeast. [redacted] it is located at Preznik (X.K.02-19) [redacted]
 33 infantry regiment Moved from Svistov; [redacted] it is at Krushin (?), area of Trojan (X.M.50-24).
 18 infantry regiment Turnovo (X.N.27-44)
 1 artillery " [redacted] located outside of Rousse about 10 kilometers. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

IX Division: moved towards Yugoslav border between the I and VI Divisions.

4 infantry regiment Pleven, moved; probably located at Radomir (Q.E.08-98)
 34 infantry regiment formerly at Lovets (X.C.52-04)
 36 infantry regiment Orehovo (X.F.95-73) or Belogratsik (W.K.91-68)
 9 artillery regiment Sevlievo

SECRET CONTROL

XI Division, headquarters at Bourgas, regarded as formed and armed at Bourgas.

50X1-HUM

XII Division, headquarters at Dobrich (X.K.05-44).

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 31 infantry regiment | Silistria (X.D.60-04), strength of battalion |
| 32 infantry regiment | location not known |
| 46 infantry regiment | Dobrich (X.K.05-44) |
| 12 artillery regiment | Dobrich |

Armored Units

1 Armored Brigade (Division) located at Sofia

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 tank regiment | Sofia |
| 2 tank regiment | Sofia |
| 1 mechanized infantry regiment | Samakov |
| 1 artillery regiment | Prezник |

2 armored brigade Plovdiv; its units are exercising with units of the VIII division in the area of Haskovo-Stenimaho.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 2 tank regiment | Plovdiv |
| 2 mechanized infantry regiment | Plovdiv |
| 2 mechanized artillery regiment | Plovdiv |

Cavalry Units

1 Cavalry Brigade Sofia

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1 cavalry regiment | Prezник |
| 2 cavalry regiment | Lom |
| cavalry guard regiment | Sofia |

2 cavalry brigade Yambol

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 cavalry regiment | Yambol |
| 6 cavalry regiment | Yambol (maybe Pleven) |

3 cavalry brigade Silistri

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 8 cavalry regiment | Silistri |
| 10 cavalry regiment | Shoumen (probably Dobrich) |

Units under General Army Headquarters

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Heavy artillery regiment | Sofia |
| vehicle, communication regiments | " |
| parachute regiment | Stara Zagora |
| Higher command of coastal defense | Varna |
| Coastal defense regiment | " |
| Coastal defense regiment | Bourgas |

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New Units

Development of the XI Division [] The XII Division includes the 31 infantry regiment, decreased strength; 32 infantry regiment, location unknown; the 46 infantry regiment and the 12 artillery regiment. 50X1-HUM

[] the 1 armored brigade of Sofia has 2 tank regiments substantially formed into a division. [] the 50X1-HUM brigade of Plovdiv is also going to take this formation. Intentions are for one armored division to be formed in each Army.

It is probable that the 13 infantry regiment is subordinate to the VII Division.

Recently the 40 infantry regiment with men from the class of 1928, under the III Division, was developed.

Infantry regiments have 3 battalions.

Recruitment

End of August and beginning of September the entire class of 1930 was called and inducted for the land army. Since June 1950, reserve officers and specialist soldiers were called, total number being about 40,000 men. Reservists are of the classes of 1922-1927. Branches of communication and artillery were called. Officers were called from the areas of Sofia, Plovdiv, Rousse, Nevrokop. About 3000 reserve officers were being trained at Sofia. It appears that only men loyal to the Party were called.

All types of vehicles were listed and classified.

No discharge of reservists or old classes was noted.

Military serve should be regarded as having increased in all branches as follows: Infantry, from 2 years to 3; special branches from 2½ years up to 4. 50X1-HUM Increase of the service period [] was going to begin with the class of 1929. May and June the reservists were classified.

The following are not serving under arms:

Part of the class of 1927, specialized units.

The classes of 1928, 1929, and 1930, but not from all areas. 50X1-HUM

Number of reserve officers and men, about 40,000.

In some area of south-east Bulgaria, some were called from the military class of 1931 before the recruiting councils. This was not reported in other areas. It is said that there are about 40-45,000 men from each class. []

[] Bulgaria is divided into 57 recruiting districts.

50X1-HUM

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Training

All branches, according to their areas, participated in exercises. All units moved from their winter installations to participate in the gymnastics. They were held under the supervision of Soviet Military Missions. Held at Vidin and Rousse. It is said that the school of Vasilevsky was also present at Rousse. Reserve officers were being trained at Sofia and Siroco Pole (R.G.07-44). The military class of 1930 is now taking basic training and for the soldiers it is three months. There are training centers at the regiment headquarters.

Party training takes place in the army and according to the director of the Ministry of Defense, Nethodios Hristov, it aims at steel discipline, the hardening of the army. This director noted many faults in party instructions and that many members were not applying themselves to the main work, the moral preparation of the army. During the past three months no furloughs were granted to the army.

Armament

Infantry: rifles with Soviet binoculars
Machine-guns, Dektarev, Soviet, 7.62 mm.
Machine-guns, Maxim-Sokolov, 7.62 mm.
Spaggen machine-guns
mortars, 50 mm. Russian
mortars, 82 mm. and 120 mm.
a/tank artillery, 4.5 or 57 mm.
rocket-guns, Katouska, 6 and 12 barrells.

Artillery: mountain artillery, Zis, 76.2 mm.
field artillery, Zis, 76.2 and 10.5, Gacoupits, German
a/a artillery [redacted] 50X1-HUM
a/tank artillery, 76.2 or 57 mm.
heavy artillery, probably german

Armored: Tanks, T-34, with artillery, 76.2 and T-34 with artillery, 85mm.

The army is being supplied with Soviet equipment so fast that it is believed all the old German equipment has been withdrawn. The 4 heavy artillery regiment of the D' Army received new artillery and also wreckers.

Insignias

Insignias appear to be small right-angles on the collar according to the branch. Infantry, red; artillery, black; cavalry, white; border-guard, green. Lately the insignias of the armored units were changed. The insignias of the heavy artillery units also changed to a blue collar with red trimmings instead of black.

The students of the school for permanent officers slated for the border-guard units still wear the same uniforms with the rest of the students with a green band on their caps instead of the usual red band.

The infantry regiments and battalions wear a four-digit number [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] It appears that the regiments of the field artillery and also the [redacted] 50X1-HUM
regiments of some of the a/a artillery wear four-digit numbers.

The labor brigades wear three-digit numbers. The border-guard units from the Zastava and above, including the training battalions, wear identity insignias of different names [redacted]. The insignias of officers have recently been changed according to the Soviet system as follows: second lieutenant wears a red band on his epaulet with two silver stars below the band and one at the end of the epaulet; first lieutenant, same as second lieutenant with one more star in the middle of the epaulet; captain, same as first lieutenant with one more star on the band; major, two parallel bands on the epaulet, two gold stars; lieutenant colonel, three gold stars and a triangle; colonel,

Transportation

The army uses German and Polish types, Mercedes, Obel Blits, Skoda, and Soviet Zis. The old German and Polish vehicles are being replaced with Zis and Molotov, Soviet type.

German communication equipment is used. Wireless, type Verta, B.U.R.C., Telefunken, Lorents, Simens. All these have been replaced by Soviet types.

Military warehouses

Near the Kroumovgrad barracks, two large warehouses.

North of Stara Zagora (R.B.24-33), at the foot of 419 hill, artillery warehouses with six buildings.

At Sofia, Plovdiv, Simitli, Doupnitsa, Gorna Djouhaya, Yambol, Kazanlik.

Others at Kniazevo (X.L.29-59), Pernik (X.L.10-53), Pleven, Rousse; large warehouses at Razlok (X.J.00-42) for ammunition and armament as well as rockets, Katouska type on vehicles with 12 barrels in large quantity. Not known whether this equipment is slated for the Bulgarian army or just a warehouses for the the Soviet.

Underground warehouses were built near Pavlikeni (X.G.99-13) and are guarded day and night [redacted]. In June and July 1950, airplane bombs and shells in 50X1-HUM small boxes, probably anti/aircraft shells, were transported every day to these warehouses. There are also large gas storages at this place [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The war factories of Kazanlik have recently been supplied with new machines which make all kinds of ammunition. 50X1-HUM

In the villages of Dragalevtsi, at the foot of Vitosha mountain, there are large sub-terranean warehouses for every type of war equipment and fuel [redacted]

All types of war equipment was transported from Russia through Rumania through the harbors of Rousse (X.H.55-78), Georgiou (X.H.55-83), Silistra (X.D.61-05). In Apsil Soviet and Bulgarian ships unloaded large quantities of war material and equipment at Varna and Bourgas. The loads included heavy and anti/aircraft artillery, tanks, rocket Katouska, benzine to be stored at Dobrich, Yambol, Radomir, Sofia, and Plovdiv.

Fortifications

In August the 39 infantry regiment fortified the territory from location (Q.K.695-315)-(Q.K.688-328) to (Q.K.683-324). Roads were mined along the length of the Greek-Bulgarian border and elevation projects were constructed in order to obstruct refugees to Greece. Mining is being made on territory about 100-3000 meters from the border after this zone has first been ploughed so that foot-steps can be distinguished. North of this zone and at the northern side, stakes were placed in order to support a fence which protects the mined area.

The peasants of the area are elevating the territory in the following places:

From (Q.K.97-23) up to (Q.K.97-38)

From (R.G.63-24) up to (R.G.64-27)

From (R.G.67-54) to (R.G.58-53) and (R.G.74-51), about 40 meters from the border.

In the area from (R.G.65-55)-(R.G.65-54) and (R.G.68-53), anti-vehicle mines have been placed on the roads.

The pass of Tastepe (R.G.562-490) between 612 hill and (R.G.510-470) has been laid with personnel and anti-vehicle mines.

Territory was depilated from Petrich up to the tri-national, from locations (R.G.565-413) up to (R.G.555-425) and from 2 B.F.(sic) (R.G.640-533) up to 3 B.F.(sic) (R.G.676-516).

The road of Zlatendol (R.F.35-15) and Madan (R.F.62-28) were mined with anti-vehicle mines.

The road from Ano Nevrokop from the borders up to (Q.K.678-289) and area of Libohovo with anti/vehicle and personnel mines. The following bridges were undermined:

Highway bridge at location (Q.K.212-359)

Bridge of Arda river located 8 kilometers north-west of Ivailovgrad (R.G.54-36)

Bridge at location (Q.K.68-31) had been decomposed in order to hinder movement

The Bulgarians proceeded to fortify the island of Alfa on Evros.

Mechanized units were about to mine the passes of the hills of Derviska Mongila (R.G.80-72).

Since the beginning of September, the army units located at Krezna (Q.K.18-67) are occupied with the digging of trenches below the Strymon river from elevation (Q.K.14-44) and Sveti Vrats up to Gorna Djoumaya elevation.

The Yugoslav border was also mined. Personnel mines were placed in the area of the village of Gambrene (A.K.96-24).

Highway and railroad bridges of the area from Sveti Vrats up to Gorna Djoumaya have been undermined.

Security Army of the Borders

Subordinated to the Ministry of Interior headed by General Yanko Panov and composed of eight Sektors. It is said that two more were formed bringing the total to ten. A Sektor - border section - corresponds to a regiment and includes 3-5 Ouchastuk - border-guard subsections - which correspond to battalions. Each Ouchastuk is composed from a number of Zastava - border sub-areas, corresponding to a platoon. Reserve company of 60 men, reserve machine-gun platoon with three Soviet machine-guns, mortar reserve platoon with 3 German mortars.

The Ouchastuk of Ivailovgrad has the following formation:

Commander Captain

sub-commander second lieutenant

political instructed second lieutenant

five Zastava in formation

one reserve Zastava

administrative group; communication group.

Each Zastava has the following formation:

Commander second lieutenant

aid warrant officer

one sergeant, two corporals, about 28 soldiers, total of 35 men.

A few Zastava have recently been reinforced with more men, totaling 36-43 men.

Order of Border-guard Units

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Sektor | Sofia | 6 Sektor | Malko Turnovo |
| 2 " | Sveti Vrats | 7 " | Bourgas |
| 3 " | Momchilograd | 8 " | Dobirch |
| 4 " | Deven | | |
| 5 " | Elhovo, settled at Lioublimets (R.G.57-64) | | |
| 9 Sektor | Pleven | 10 Sektor | Vratsa |

Order of Sektor

1 Sektor

Ouchastuk Koula (X.F.79-88)
 " Dopni (X.F.98-56)
 " Kioustendil (Q.D.23-44)

3 Sektor

Ouchastuk Dospat (Q.K.98-47)
 " Trigani (R.F.14-43)
 " Ridozel (R.F.52-29)

2 Sector

Ouchastuk Preznitsa (Q.K.11-65)
 " Petrich
 " Petrovo
 " Nevrokop

4 Sector

Ouchastuk Zlatograd (R.F.73-15)
 " Jorbajisko(R.F.99-15)
 " Avren (R.B.24-68)
 " Kroumovgrad (R.G.17-22)

5 Sector

Ouchastuk Ivailovgrad (R.G.59-28)
 " Svilengrad (R.G.67-55)
 " Varnik (R.G.90-64)
 " Stoudena (R.G.85-88)
 " Lesovo (R.G.99-80)

Order of Ouchastuk of Greek BordersOuchastuk Petrich

Zastava Topolnitsa with a group at Razdak (Q.K.188-260)
 " at (Q.K.171-250)
 " Kolarevo (Q.K.07-24) with group at (Q.K.058-199)
 " Gambrene (Q.J.962-238)
 " Yavo Rnitsa (Q.K.023-338) and Kameni (Q.K.042-227), guard-posts of
 8 men.

Ouchastuk Petrovo

Zastava Kalouta (Q.K.290-240)
 " Novo Hajovo (Q.K.323-258)
 " Lehovo (Q.K.398-260)
 " Golesovo (Q.K.485-285)
 " Paria (Q.K.560-272)

Ouchastuk Nevrokop

Zastava Leftsa (Q.K.585-255)
 " Libohovo (Q.K.682-290)
 " Peritsa (Q.K.735-272)
 " Telen (Q.K.775-342)
 " Beblen (Q.K.797-308)

Ouchastuk Trigrad

Zastava Boinovo (R.G.09-38) east of Kesten (R.F.19-37)
 " Bodni-Pad (R.F.15-38) Kiselitsevo (R.F.33-34)

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Ouchastuk Zlatograd

Zastava north-east of Merkazian (R.F.59-19)
 " Alapoftsi (R.F.65-17)
 " Koutleskovo (R.F.70-16)
 " (R.F.75-13)
 " north of Kouslas (R.F.79-08)

Ouchastuk Ivailovgrad

Zastava Popolitsa (R.G.62-21)
 " Slabeevo (R.G.64-28)
 " Laboux (R.G.59-36)
 " Kaniaski (R.G.54-37)
 " Pour-Toulen (R.G.51-37)

Reserve Zastava at Ivailovgrad; administrative and communication group at Ivailovgrad.

Ouchastuk Svilengrad

Zastava Mezek (R.G.58-52)
 " Generalovo (R.G.74-54)
 " Kapetan Andreevo (R.G.77-50)
 " Gernodep (R.G.74-55)
 " Svilengrad

Reserve Zastava "; administrative and communication group at Svilengrad.

Part of the military class of 1927, the class of 1928 and 1929, and the class of 1930 called in August and September, are serving in the security army. Service period was increased to three years. Men of the security army are chosen by the Party and belong to the organization "Strugglers Against Fascism."

Men for the security army are chosen by the traveling recruiting councils and are inducted at once into the training battalions of the border-guard. Training battalions are located at Silistria, Pleven, Shoumen, Svistov, Orehovo, Turnovo, Razgrad, Vidin, Shoumen, Dobrich, Vratsa. Training is 4-6 months.

Those serving in the security army receive 35 leva monthly. Their insignias consist of a gree triangle on their collar, a metal insignia above the left pocket of the tunic, a five-pointed star on the cap and a red band on the outer edge of the pants.

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Armament

Soviet and German. Each Zastava has the following armament according to its strength: one pistol for the platoon officer, one automatic Spaggen, for the platoon officer; one automatic Spaggen for the warrant officer; 2-3 automatic Spaggens for the sergeant and corporals; three light Dektiarev machine-guns, 7.62mm. and one German type, E.M.C. Rest of the men carry Soviet rifles, two offensive and defensive hand-grenades, and 30-100 cartridges. There are over 2000 cartridges and a light machine-gun in the warehouses. Binoculars, and two hunting dogs. Telephone communications with the Ouchastuk commands and neighboring platoons. The Ouchastuk have Maxim Sokolov machine-guns and German Rainpetal mortars.

Labor Army

Subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense and consist of the following:

One construction brigade with 2 regiments, Oblas) Total strength of
Eight labor regiments (Oblas)) 25-32.000 men.

Each regiment has 4-5 battalions (Group), two specialized companies, 2200-2700 men

Each battalion has 4-5 companies (Tseta), 480 men

Each company has 4-5 platoons (Edro), 120 men

Each platoon has 4-5 groups (Outvornik) 30 men.

Order

| Construction Brigades | headquarters | Sofia |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 Oblas | Sofia | |
| 2 " | Flodiv | |
| 3 " | Sliven | |
| 4 " | Shoumen | |
| 5 " | Lovets | |
| 6 " | Pleven | |
| 7 " | Sofia | |
| 8 " | Stara Zagora | |

Military classes of 1928 and 1929 are serving and the class of 1930 will be called in spring of 1951. Men were chosen from the labor army for the land army. Those of doubtful ideologies are serving in the labor battalions. Period is for two years.

Navy

Navy service was increased to four years. Aeronautical exercises by Russians and Bulgarians and two Rumaniansub-marines were held on the Black Sea the end of September.

The harbors of Agathoupolis (R.J.12-92) and Charevo (R.J.07-97) have bases for small submarines and mine-sweepers.

The harbors of Bourgas and Vaikoi (?) can receive submarines.

The harbor of Varna was constructed during the Germans and different war projects are continuously being carried out.

700 meters from the Varna harbor are ship yards for the repair of war ships under the direction of Russian, with 1500 workers.

The largest warship of Bulgaria is the armored GEORGI DIMITROV. There is also the troopship, VIGANT, 100 meters long and 10-15 meters wide.

Air Corps

Subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense and headed by General Zaharias Zahariev. Composed of the following units:

Three air corps divisions

one transportation regiment

one reconnaissance regiment (previous report cites that this is only a reconnaissance unit).

one parachute regiment

air corps schools

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group of hydroplanes

Each division consist of two regiments and probably a third regiment .

Each regiment consist of three platoons (Yato); each platoon of three squadrons (Grilo); each squadron of three planes. Total number of planes per division is 54 or 81.

Order

1 Pursuit Division headquarters at Sofia

16 pursuit regiment Boumourist

26 " " Karlovo

? pursuit regiment Balchik

Target Attack Division Plovdiv

12 target attack regiment Kroulovo (R.F.54-94)

25 " " Gorna Orehovitsa

" " " Kroulovo

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| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| <u>5 Bomb Division</u> | Graf Ignatiev |
| 15 Bombing regiment | " " |
| 25 " " | Balchik |
| ? " " | Dolna Mitropolia |
| Reconnaissance regiment | Sofia |
| Parachute regiment | Stara Zagora |
| Transportation " | place unknown |
| Hydroplanes | Varna |

Service in the aircorps has been increased to four years. The following aircorps schools are located at:

Vrazdevna Training school for officers, about 100 students enter and graduate as second lieutenants after three years (A/2)

Kazanlik Reserve officers school, about 40 students enter and after two years training receive the rank of reserve warrant officer and placed in units after taking war training.

Bi-motor and Single-motor schools. Two at Telis and Carolovo. Graduates of the above two schools are sent to these schools.

Insignias of Planes

The planes have a tri-colored Bulgarian flag on the wing-tail (white, green and red). Below each wing there is a five-pointed red star. Civilian planes have, besides the tri-colored flag, the letters IZ followed by three different letters for each plane, at the helm of the plane.

The main types of war planes are: YAK-9 pursuits; D.F.S.; 346 Pursuit; R.E.2; and IL 2. There are also some German, Messerschmitt 109; Fok Volf; Giouker 52; the German are grounded because of lack of parts. Recently Bulgarian received ten planes from Poland, unknown type, and five helicopters. (A/2).

Military airfields

Repairs of completions have been noted in some airfields, mainly:

Sabanli temporary repairs

Samakov (Q.F.52-28) repairs

Nevrokop, interrupted work continued again

Graf Ignatiev, widening of airfield

Polykraitse (X.H.25-04) widening and lengthening

Many new airfields are under construction and efforts are being made to maintain them a secret. These are as follows:

Yiamarika near Dobrich, 24 underground sheds

New underground airfields are being constructed at:

West of Mokren (X.O.07-03)

Near Novo Selski (X.L.57-07)

New airfield near Yambol

Novo Selo

All are being constructed under Soviet supervision and it is foreseen that they will be completed by August 1950.

Foreign Policy

Same policy as rest of satellite countries. Mass protest meeting were held against the decisions of the United Nations on the solution of the Korean problem. On 20 September 1950 the Peace Council met. Collection of signatures for peace was collected throughout Bulgaria. During the past three months propaganda against the western countries has sharpened. Relations with Greece have become acute. Articles were published in the papers against Greece. The ministry of Exterior sent three telegrams of protest to the United Nations on the border episodes. Mass meetings were organized at the border areas against Greece. Relations with Yugoslavia have become more acute in the past three months. The Bulgarian government sent Yugoslavia four announcements. The first report concerned the Agreement on the exploitation of property of the border areas. The second protested against the the restricting measures of the Yugoslavs concerning the embassy personnel in Belgrade. The third protested for the border violations and the fourth concerned protests for the arrests and exiles of Bulgarians in Yugoslavia. Anti-yugoslav campaigns and propaganda were made on the pressure of the Macedonian element in Yugoslavia. The book "Struggles of the Macedonian People During the 2nd World War", by Giochev, accuse Tito of trying to annex Greek Macedonia.

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Bulgarian-Yugoslav episodes

- 14 July 1950 15-member Bulgarian group neared Yugoslav guard near the border-area of Klisura and fired against guard. He fired back and killed a Bulgarian soldier. Later, the Bulgarians reinforced by 50 soldiers tried to cross the Yugoslav border without results.
- 14 July 1950 Bulgarian soldier entered 30 meters within Yugoslav territory near the village of Lokve and fired against Yugoslav guards.

Many families were exiled because members deserted Bulgaria. There are 200 Yugoslav refugees working at the government farms of Vasil Kolarov [redacted].

50X1-HUM

Foreign Missions

Great movement of Soviet important officers was noted. A Soviet general was placed in the headquarters of the B' Army and a colonel with 21 officers in the armored brigade of Kazanlik.

[redacted] there is an important Soviet officer in every Bulgarian unit from regiment and above who acts as liaison man [redacted]

50X1-HUM

High-ranking Soviet officers moved repeatedly to the area of Haskovo-Svilengrad-Kurdjali.

50X1-HUM

[redacted], about 2,000 Soviet Training Officers are arrived in Bulgaria.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the arrival of another 1000 Soviet aircorps officers at Plovdiv. In different cities of Bulgaria, high-ranking Soviet officers circulate in uniforms.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] Soviet units are located in Bulgaria without any clear perception as to number and strength.

50X1-HUM

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There is a considerable number of Soviet personnel in civilian clothes. In all large industrial and war factories there are Soviet directors.

The Soviet Minister of Transportation, Vechev, recently arrived in Bulgaria and on 8 August 1950 he was at Orehovitsa for the railroad day celebration.

In every ministry there is a Soviet councilor .

50X1-HUM



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Formation of Bulgarian Government

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| President | Vulko Chervenkov |
| Vice President | Vladimir Poptomov |
| " " | Raiko Damianov |
| " " | Georgi Traikov |
| " " | Dobri Terpeshev |
| Foreign Minister | Mincho Neichev |
| Minister of Interior | Rousi Hristozov |
| " National Defense | General Peter Panchevski |
| " Internal Commerce | Pelo Pelovsky |
| " Foreign Trade | Ivan Kolev |
| " Labor and Social Welfare | Dobri Terpheshev |
| " Transportation | Georgi Chankov |
| " Metals and Industry | Anton Poukov |
| " Agriculture | Titko Chernokolev |
| " Public Health | Peter Kolarov, professor |
| " Justice | Radi Naistenov |
| " Economics | Kyril Lazarov |
| " Electricity | Cimon Georgiev |
| " Public Works | Blagoy Ibanov |
| " Social Economy | Peter Kamenov |
| " T.T.T. | Tsola Draikotseva (female) |
| " Forestry | Georgi Popov |
| Committee of Government Control, President, Dimo Denchev | |
| " of Science and Fine Arts | Savva Ganovsky |

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Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Anton Gioukov | Dobri Terpechev (general) |
| Asen Praikov (general) | Evgeni Staikov |
| Alexander Milenov | Ivan Raikov |
| Blagoy Ibanov (general) | Kyril Dramaliev |
| Boris Taskov | Katia Avramova (female) |
| Bladimir Poptomov | A. Tsolov |
| Georgi Domianov | Leintso Neichev |
| Georgi Kostov | Nikola Balkatziev |
| Georgi Popov | Pely Pelovski |
| Georgi Chankov | Radinko Vintinski |
| Georgi Chankov | Raiko Damianov |
| Gregory Atanasov | Rouben Levy <input type="text"/> |
| Dimitri Dimov | Rousie Hristozov |
| Dimitri Ganey | Stella Blagoeva (female) |
| Dimi Dichev | Titko Cherko/Kolev |
| Dobri Boudourov | Todor Prahov |
| Sterio Atanasov | Todor Zikov |
| | Sola Dragknitseva (female) |

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Attachment A to

Place Acquired: [redacted]

Date of Info: [redacted]

Prior to June 1955
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

Date Acquired: [redacted]

Date Translated: [redacted]

Subject: Information on Bulgaria

I. Internal Conditions

1. Today Bulgaria is governed according to the Russian system with recommendations and orders by the Soviet. Highest command of the country is the Presidium ^{"PRESIDIUM"} ~~"PRESIDIUM"~~ composed of five persons. The Presidium substantially has every judicial, administrative, and executive power. Laws are not discussed or voted for in parliament unless they have been approved by the Presidium. Ministers are appointed and dismissed by order issued by the Presidium which also has the right to call parliament and regulate the period of business.

Parliament reconvened on 25 May 1950 under a new president, Ferdinand Kozovski; the previous president ~~Nezhev~~ ^Y became foreign minister.

The Ministry Council is composed of the ministers. The assistant ministers do not take place in this council and only in case of a special problem is the assistant minister in question invited. Decrees are drawn up by the authoritative ministers and after the approval of the Ministry Council and the Presidium they are introduced for voting in parliament and also published in the government newspaper. Theoretically the command belongs to the bodies above but substantially Chervenkov governs. The decrees recently issued had not only the signatures of the Ministry Council but also the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

Government Formation is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| President of the Democracy and Prime-Minister | Vulko Chervenkov ✓ |
| Vice presidents of the government | Vladimir Poptomov, Raiko Dimitanov ^Y and Georgi Trajkov. ^{DANYANOV} |
| Ministry of Exterior | Nezhev ^Y |
| " Interior | Rousi Hristozov ✓ |
| National Defence | General Panchevski |
| Foreign Trade | ^{UR} Dimitri Ganev |
| Domestic Trade | Pelo Pelovski |
| Labor and Social Welfare | Dobri Terpeshev |
| Industry and Mines | Anton Glugov ^Y |

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| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Ministry of Agriculture | Titko Chernokolev |
| " Justice | Radi Haydenov |
| " Forestry | Georgi Popov |
| " Public Health | Dr. Petro Kolarov |
| " Public Works (city plan comes under this) | Blag as Ivanov |
| " Electrification and Improvements | Vim on Georgiev |
| " Mutual Economy | Pet ar Kamenov |
| " Transportations (land, sea and air) | Georgi CHANKOV |
| " Education | Dr. Kyril DRAMALIEV |
| " Economy | Kyril Lazarov |
| " T.T.T. and Radio | Tsola Brankcheva |

There are assistant ministries and bureaus in all the ministries.

Prefect, district, and community councils

These councils see that the decisions of the Ministry Council are executed. These councils are all over according to area, district and community. They are headed by a president and the number of members is according to the population of every area, district, etc.

YA DURJAVEN KOMISIA ZA PARZAVEN KONTROL - Committee of Government Control

This committee located at Sofia controls the entire administrative machinery. This committee is headed by a president who is equal to a minister. This position was formerly held by Georgi Chankov but he was replaced by Dimo Dichev, trusted member of Chervenkov. Chankov was transferred to the Ministry of Transportations. There are two more members, vice presidents, besides the president. The president has more privileges than any minister. He can bring important employees, directors and even ministers to trail for negligence, abuses, etc. There is also an "inspector" subordinated to this committee in every area who is known to all residents of his area and listens to all complaints. The rest of his personnel are unknown persons and they exercise control upon all government services. Persons in the KOMISIA ZA PARZAVEN KONTROL are loyal to the prime-minister, wear civilian clothes and are only known to the inspector of the area in question.

Internal Conditions

The government has tried to become stable and it is regarded thus because there is no opposition. Purges were made in order to consolidate Chervenkov's position and to alienate any members of Kostov-Petkov. Today, only the leader of SVENO, Vim ~~on~~ Georgiev collaborates as Minister of Electrification. The rest of the leaders of the Parties, Socialist, Democratic, ~~Now~~

ALEXANDUR

Left Agrarian, ~~Alex~~ Obov, are imprisoned or elsewhere.

Administration of the country came into the hands of the Communist Party of Bulgaria substantially, whose members are practically all members of the Communist Party and many of them have studied at Moscow such as Chervenkov, Poptomov, and Damyanov.

This government was supported by Russia who also directs her internal and external affairs.

The following changes were made:

Minister of National Defense, Damyanov was replaced by General Panchov. ^{EVSKI}

" " Exterior, Poptomov, was replaced by Melchev, formerly president of parliament.

Assistant " " Forestry, ^{FILIP} ~~Tulip~~ Mihailov was replaced by ^Y Basil Nikolov Serafimov

" " " Popular Health, Dr. ^{KOUSITASEV} ~~Kousitasev~~, dismissed from his duties and replaced by Dr. Stefan Dimitrov Sersemov and Dr. ^{YU} ~~Louben~~ Georgiev Stoyanov as asst.

By order of the president of parliament Ivan ^P Petrov, director of the administrative branch of the popular council in the Ministry council was appointed assistant minister in the Ministry of Public Works and Municipal Economy.

Reasons for these changes are not known but they were probably made by Moscow.

the previous minister of National Defense, Damyanov, 50X1-HUM
was transferred to a camp of Soviet Russian . 50X1-HUM

There were rumors in Sofia that Vulko Chervenkov became sick and retired at the former villa of Boris located in the mountain area of Samakov . 50X1-HUM

Organization and articulation of the Communist Party

The General Assembly of the Party which takes place once a year and is summoned by the Central Committee is the highest instrument of the Party. Theoretically, the Presidium does not mix in with the meeting. The Central Committee designates the place and time of the meeting. This meeting took place at Sofia on 9 June 1950. It had been designated by the Central Committee during the meeting of 17 March 1950 for 10 May but it took place during the above date. The members of the Central Committee give their reports before the assembly and submit their resignations then a new one is elected which outlines the program for the coming year. The Central Committee is composed of 30-35 members among whom are ministers and assistant ministers and high officers of the army and Militia. During the general assembly of 9 June 1950, Dobri Terpeshev criticized himself for faults which he had made when he was president of the Committee of government planning; then Dimov criticized himself. Then the assembly

occupied itself with the labor policy and organization of the party, with proclamations in behalf of Peace (this subject was placed to Chakov^N), and with the new elections of members of the Central Committee. The assembly was composed of 350 representatives of all the areas and business ended on 10 June 1950.

After the Central Committee comes the ~~profect~~^{DISTRICT, COUNTY}, district, and community councils according to the administrative division of the country.

Politburo

This is the administrative and executive instrument of the country ^(PARTY) which designates the general lines of foreign and domestic policy. It is chosen among the 35 members of the Central Committee during the general assembly and elections are held yearly.

Party Members

Practically all government members are imminent members of the Communist Party. General Secretary of the Central Committee is Chervkov and secretary is Todor ~~Sikov~~^{-SIVKOV} and Georgi Chankov. Members of the Politburo are Chervkov, Chankov, ~~Gloukov~~^{Yousov}, Neichev, Danzev, Dimov, Georgi ~~Damyanov~~^{-DAMYANOV}.

Men and women, after recommendation, selection, and trial for at least one year, are enrolled as party members. All members of the Communist Party are obliged to become members of the Fatherland Front. All men and women over 18 must be enrolled in the Fatherland Front and are obliged to pay 260 leva yearly dues (monthly, tri-monthly, or yearly). The members of the Communist Party are also members of the Fatherland Front.

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Communist Training

From 10 October 1949 until 6 April 1950 there was a school operating at Sofia in the auditorium of the Council of the Patriotic Front School. Seventy-six members of the Patriotic Front attended including ten women, 35 members of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, 33 members of the Agrarian Popular Union, 4 candidate members of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, 3 members of the Popular Youth and one non-party member. This same school began operating on 18 April 1950 with 100 students.

there is a school at Sofia called "Higher School of Political Leadership" with six months training and the graduates are called

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⁰
 "Lekt⁰r" (party instructor equal to the rest of the instructors). They are sent to different ~~prefect~~ ^{COUNTY} centers where they form "local school" according to the pattern of the higher school where different instructors are trained. Students of the Higher Schools are chosen and pointed out by the Communist Council according to areas and they are children of Communists. Training at the above school is six months and lessons taught are theories of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Russian is compulsory. Students are fed and supported by the Party. There are written examinations at the end of school. The instructors of the school are chosen by the Central Committee. Every training period includes 250-300 students.

Other political schools were operating at Plovdiv, Haskovo, Rousse, Harmanli, Vratsa, Elhovo, with smaller training periods. According to information of the Bulgarian press (~~REPORTERS~~ ^{RABOTNICHESKO} DELO, 19 April 1950) there were 5,817 political schools operating with 125,115 auditors under the surveillance of the district committeemen and offices during the former part of 1950.

At Kurdjali and on Republican Street on top of the Popular Bank there was a school for members of the Senate called "~~Podsenatska~~ ^{S.N.M. (SOME YOUTH UNION)} ~~Podsenatska~~ ^{S.N.M. POLITICHESKI} ~~Linia Politiski~~ ^{S.N.M.} Hours", policy line lessons of the ~~Senate~~ ^{S.N.M.}; there were 40-50 members from the prefect centers.

General Political Lines (Propaganda, instruction)

Propaganda is directed by the Committee "Komitet Za ^{NAUKA} ~~Naouska~~", Committee which belongs to the Central Committee. There are special propaganda agencies in districts and prefects which are subordinated to the central directorate of Sofia. These agencies organize and direct propagand through press, radio and meetings.

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Radios

In order to buy a radio one must have permission from the union of "Strugglers against Fascism". No shop can sell a radio without their permission. Every community has a radio with a megaphone. Only stations of the eastern bloc can be heard. Recently it was forbidden to listen to Belgrade. If one listens to other stations he is imprisoned and his radio is confiscated.

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Moral Order

Usual abuses take place in the association food stores but they go by unpunished because the abuses are made by party members and the people cannot protest. At Lom a clerk of the grain collection association, named Choukov, old Communist, embezzled 1.500.000 leva and he was acquitted. If penalties are imposed they are mitigated during political holidays.

Justice

Following courts function:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| District or local | Okoliski Sid |
| Prefect | Okrizen Sid |
| High | Varhoven Sid |

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| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| " | " education | " | " | " | " |
| " | " youth | " | " | " | " |
| " | " church | " | " | " | " |
| " | " social welfare | " | " | " | " |

Elementary schools are located as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Koprivlen (K.685-385) | Skrebatno (K.692-491) |
| Zostovo K.740-360 | Bogoten K. 812-390 |
| Petralik K.707-322 | Kotsian K.868-467 |
| Teplen K.785-340 | Goustum Q.K.63-70 |
| Beslen K.792-328 | Ribnovo Q.K.75-56 |
| Tesovo K.570-310 | Obidin Q.K.55-66 |
| Zagrad | Touhovitsa K.866-385 |
| Foustani K.741-390 | Philopovo Q.K.62-63 |
| Zlasten K.850-380 | Gorni Nevrokop Q.K.62-42 (two) |
| Vaskosel K.835-405 | Baltevo K.683-475 |
| Bresnitsa Q.K.35-54 | Gornitsa Q.K.57-51 |
| Ognisnevo Q.K.68-45 | Lesnitsa Q.K. 57-48 |
| Girmen K.720-450 | Gorni Nevrokop (Q.K.62-42) Moslem |
| | Misievsko R.F.91-31 |

Bulgarian-Soviet Union

Headquarters are at Sofia with branches in practically all the cities and a few villages. Purpose is better relations between the two countries. There are also the following unions located at Sofia:

Bulgarian-Rumanian

- " Hungarian
- " Czechoslovakian
- " Yugoslav was abolished.

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Only opposition which appears abroad is by the Bulgarian refugees living in Yugoslavia. They publish the instrument "GLAS" (VOICE). Refugee Karaivanov writes articles. They are working more in behalf of the union of Bulgarian Macedonia in Yugoslavia and are using for political exploitation the existing conditions in Bulgaria today.

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SVENO

The political party SVENO does not exist substantially. Only its leader Cimon Georgiev is collaborating with the present government as minister of electrification and improvements. After the execution of Nikola Petkov the agrarian party dissolved. Followers today are the small land owners who have not entered the cooperatives and a large passive opposition is noted by them particularly in the farming program and collective system; it appears that they are still maintaining the principles of their Party in spite of pressure.

Greek minority

[redacted] there are four Greek families, Bulgarian citizens, located at Drabisna who are not members of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. There is also a Greek minority at Angialon and at the cities of the Black Sea banks.

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Turkish Minority

There is a compact Turkish minority at Deli Orman near Shoumen. There are 76 Turkish families in the village of Bagiraitsi (R.C.32-23). There are 60 Pomak families at Gol Devisil (R.F.21-09). Turkish minority chooses and has a representative in parliament. Turkish instrument, "Geni Isik" (New Light) is published at Sofia. This minority has religious freedom and liberty of their language.

These people are not happy with the present situation of Bulgaria because of government indifference, taxation, and partiality. For this reason many Turks are migrating to Turkey where they have relatives. Information is verified that exiled Turkish declared they desired to migrate to Turkey. They have submitted requests to the Turkish Consulate at Plovdiv but after two months they were exiled in groups towards the northern and center Bulgaria and to the camp of Pernik where they are working in the mines. Following were exiled:

Dankovo 3 families
 Serovo 1 family
 Kirkovo 1 "
 Chakalarevo (F.90-05) 5 families
 Geni Mal (F.94-09) 1 family
 Tihomir (13-14).

Pomaks receive same treatment as Turks. They also have a representative in Parliament but desire to leave for Turkey or Greece. The majority of them live in the mountain areas of Rodopis.

Jewish Minority

Practically this entire minority moved to Palestine in 1947-1948 based of the treaty with Israel. According to one report 40,000 Jews left by Bulgarian boats and particularly by the boat "BULGARIA". Today there are only a few members of the Communist Party left and some poor workers. [REDACTED]

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Armenian Minority

This minority was located at Plovdiv, Sofia and Bourgas in 1945 but since then the majority moved to Russia.

Russian Minority

[REDACTED] there are Russians since 1918 when the army of the Russian General Vrangell was dissolved. [REDACTED] many Russo-Bulgarians who were settled in northern Bulgaria from Bessarabia were transferred in 1945-1946 to Russia.

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Security Corps

All security units are subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Government Police | Nanarodna Militia |
| Secret " | Darziavna Sigournos |
| Public " | |

[REDACTED] there are 125-150,000 in the security.

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The government police maintains public order and enforcement of laws. Crimes are persecuted by this corps and members are the district attorney, magistrate. This police also controls communications and checks circulation.

Formation: General Directorate: DIREXIA NA NARODNA MILITIA located at Sofia in a house on the corner of Giorgi Dimitrov Boulevard and Slimnitsa streets. Commander has the rank of General of the Militia. In this same city and on #5 Moskovska street is located the gendarme headquarters of Sofia under the command of a colonel of the militia. In every district capital there is a gendarme command (OUPREVLINI NA NARODNA MILITIA). The commander has the rank of major. In every prefect capital there is a prefect command (OKOLISKO OUPRAVLINI NA NARODNANA MILITIA). Commander is a captain or a first lieutenant. Strength if 60-70 men. In every 5-6 villages there is an Ouchastk of 10-15 men. In every village there is a Pot Ouchastuk of 2-3 men.

Officers are members of the Communist Party and are trusted by the government. Some of them come from the officers school of Sofia. After induction the men are sent to school three months for basic training. These men have had prosperous Party activity.

Armament consist of Russian rifles, 7.92 with 72 cartridges, automatic German Smaizer and Russian Stagers; light Russian machine-guns, Dikterov and Maxim type, Parabeloum automatics, German and Russian mortars. They also have vehicles, motorcycles, light tanks and wireless.

The winter uniform is green; short pants with high boots; the tunic is long and without a tie; it has six buttons and a leather belt having a star-buckle. Summer uniform is the same from cotton material. Officers uniforms are the same but better material.

Pursuit detachments have been formed to reinforce the Lobna Militia.

The following units of the government police were reported:

The village of Tokazik (G.10-12) has a Pot Ouchastuk, 2-4 men

Kirkovo (F.34-08) Pot Ouchastuk, 5-6 men

Kyrl (F.86-14) " " " "

Bladinovo of Svilengrad " " 11 men

Ivailovgrad Okolizko Oupravleme 30 men under a platoon leader

Avren (R.C.26-09) Ouchastuk

Dinevo (R.C.27-70) Pot Ouchastuk, five men under a corporal of the gendarme.

Haskovo Ouprevleni under a mgor.

Public Police

In every village or town the majority of the police wear uniforms and are armed with a pistol. These are subjected to the municipalities or communities and are paid by them. [redacted] basic salary is 50X1-HUM 8.000 leva per month. They are also night-watchmen.

Secret Police

This force shadows citizens. They have had previous military and political activity. [redacted] formation of headquarters 50X1-HUM is according to prefects. Men wear civilian clothes and try to be unknown among the people. They carry pistols. There also exist "secret agents" in every factory who are subordinated to the Ministry of Interior. They do not work as laborers but are paid by the factories. It is not known whether these are members of the secret police or the Komisia Za Darzaven Kontrol. 50X1-HUM

General Security Measures

Circulation is controlled by the Militia (cars, busses, trains, etc.). Circulation is not free throughout the entire country. Circulation is forbidden along the Yugoslav, Greek, and Turkish borders. Forbidden zones are designated by the Ministry of Defense in agreement with the Ministry of Interior and these have been designated since 1944 after the arrival of the Russians. Forbidden zones are:

Yugoslavian borders: Vidin; Koula; Belogratsik; Berkovitsa; Kioustendil; part of Petrich.

Greek borders: Petrich; Sveti Vrats; Nevrokop; Smolian; Monchilgrad; Kroumovgrad; Ivailovgrad; Svilengrad.

Turkish borders: Elhovo; Malko Turnovo.

Special traveling permission is needed for the above areas and this is issued by the members of the Militia for circulation from area to area. Permission is given by the Militia station from village to village and if there is no Militia by the President. For traveling outside the district permission is given by the district militia. A traveler must appear before the Militia at his destination to be reviewed; travel permission are for fifteen days.

In the forbidden zones circulation is allowed from sunrise until 20:00 and in the non-forbidden zone circulation is free until morning.

Houses are investigated at night for suspicious persons or for weapons. The persons who are about to be arrested are given a two-hour period of preparation. Investigations for the discovery of hidden goods are made during the day. Those who rent homes must have a red colored booklet, 20 x 14 inches, in which is written the house, data of the tenant and information as to departure, arrival, etc. and a declaration to the Militia.

No permission is needed from Sofia northward; permission is compulsory towards the south and west. Permission is not needed from Kurdjali and Haskovo

Pictures of fugitives from justice are published in the newspapers. Measures were taken to install ambushes along the southern border areas for the purpose of arrest persons entering or leaving. Following measures were reported:

From Ivailovgrad up to Svilengrad units of the border-guard at Svilengrad are supported by men of the Militia and the S.M.P.F. Orders were also given to all the residents of the area of arrest any suspicious persons.

Persons who enter or leave the eastern exit of Svilengrad are checked by a guard-post. It was reported that on 20 April 1950 at Madsali about 60 men of the Militia arrived for the purpose of hindering persons fleeing from Bulgaria to Greece.

The road and railroa~~line~~ from Momchilovgrad up to Potkovo (R.F.98-16) are watched and the bridges are guarded.

The residents of the village of Erzeli and Arda (located below the Arda river from Kurdjali up to Siroco Pol (R.C.07-44) were obliged to sign declarations that they would abandon this area (purpose was not mentioned but the 10 infantry regiment is located in barracks at Siroco Pol).

An order was given to the residents of the village of Soulmeder to leave the village because it was going to be used by the army.

Identity cards

Identity Cards (Litsni Card) are all tryptich, rose color, from paper. The old cards during the king, green color, were being replaced last year but there are still persons with old identity cards and they are valid. Identity cards are issued by the community and become valid when they are reviewed by the district command of the Militia where finger-prints are made on the identity card and copies are kept by the Militia.

A picture of the owner is pasted in the middle page of the identity card and it is stamped by the community and signed by the president and secretary.

Signature of the owner is placed below the picture. The district militia puts its stamp on the far right corner. The identity card is valid indefinitely. If the card is lost it is published in the papers and if it is not found after a certain period then a new one is issued. The identity card is used for checking and control after the traveling permission. Cards are compulsory for all men and women.

Students, five and over, are furnished with student cards issued by the schools and signed by their directors. Cards are the different colors of the schools. Youths who are not in school are given identity cards after their seventeenth birthday. Besides their identity cards party members also have dyptich booklets binded with red ribbon with their personal qualifications. They are issued by the local Communist authority and carry the picture of the owner. In every district court (corresponds to the court of the first instance) there is a criminal office which keeps alphabetic records. These are two types; those under trial and those already sentenced.

Jails and Camps

There are jails for men and women and for children (about 2-3 for children) in all Bulgaria. These jails belong to the Ministry of Justice. The guards are paid by the ministry and wear grey uniforms. Jails are for men and women but they have separate quarters. They are surrounded by walls and the corners have cement guard-posts. Prisoners work and receive daily wages. Prisoners wear grey and white striped uniforms. Those with heavy penalties wear chains at their feet. There are jails at Plovdiv, Sofia, Vidin and other big cities. Concentration camps are called Trudovi Vaspitatelni Opstegitii: T.O.V.; Training Monastery Installations." There are such camps near Pernik. A camp is located between the Pernik station and the village of Batan, 1 kilometer from the railroad station where there are 1000-1500 male prisoners. Near this camp there is a large farming installation where the prisoners work.

50X1-HUM

At the PERNIK coal mine there is another camp called Kucian only for political prisoners. This is connected directly with the mine and it is surrounded by barbed wire. Prisoners are fed but not paid. [] there are 7.000 prisoners. There are similar camps at Belene near Svistov where the number of prisoners is estimated to be 8.000 and they are working at irrigation projects.

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[] there are jails for penal injustices at Dolimbogorov

(X.L.07-05). Political prisoners of this camp were moved to the camp of Belene.

Commander of this camp is Colonel Douso Koliev and assistant commander if Major Giorev; they were formerly with the camp of Dolnibogorov (X.L.07-05) which dissolved in November 1949 and the 250 prisoners there were transferred to Belene. At this same time the camp of Orez (X.G.97-50) and the 600-700 prisoners in that were transferred to Belene.

There is another camp at Cherven Brek (X.C.04-22) [redacted]

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50X1-HUM

[redacted] it transferred on January 1949 to Tsoumakovski (X.C.0127) with 300 prisoners, former officers, politicians, students, etc.

There are other camps at Elensko (X.L.45-76) and Goliamo Malevo (X.L.12-90).

Also near Sofia at Slaten Rodoud, south end of the city and Mikri near Sofia.

At TOUTRaka and at Rousitsa (working at the Rousitsa damn). Food of prisoners at the Pernik and Belene camp consist of 400-600 grams bread daily, legumes or greens with little oil, and 150 grams meat once a week. Political prisoners in Bulgaria are used in different projects, irrigation, mines, factories, etc.

On the 70th birthday of Stalin about 6000 political prisoners collected at Belene from the nearby area for the the execution of the irrigation project from Belene to Orets (X.G.97-50). Each person is to dig five cubic measures daily and this project should be completed in 25 days.

[redacted] prisoners of the Orets camp wear blue summer uniforms.

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[redacted] there are over 70.000 prisoners for political reasons in the various camps.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] veteran officers are being exiled under the pretense (Labor mobilization) through invitations. Under this pretense they are sent to camps for political prisoners and are submitted to forced labor. Apparently, in order for the country to get rid of suspicious oppositionists they carry out this method.

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Economic Conditions

The first five-year reconstruction plan which became valid 1 January 1949 has been enforced. During 1947 and 1948 there was a two-year plan which was experimental. The main policy of the five-year plan is the reconstruction of the country within five years to such a point so that it will surpass its pre-war standards. Through this is foreseen the development of national economy, of agriculture, and heavy industry so that it will reach the standards of Czechoslovakia which they are using as an example. This plan is being executed under the supervision of Russians and Czechoslovakians.

Enforcement of the five-year plan began after the completion of projects begun since 1949 (hydroelectric works, irrigation, electrification, etc.). In spite of numbers published and measures taken the five-year plan has not shown any results. The Ministry Council criticized the ministries of industry, agriculture, electrification, transportation and rebuilding because they did not carry out the work right and the plan of 1950 was in danger. Also the Committee of Government Control was accused because there were no results. The following was published about the budget; the budget of 1950 showed an increase of 51.752 leva in comparison to expenses of 211.366.000. Government businesses give 52% of their income and 10% taxes.

Expenses: National economy, 35%; social welfare, 30%; administration, 13%; national defense, 7%; deposit, 7%; miscellaneous, 13%. When business was resumed by the "Sobranie" a law was voted for a bill of exchange but details are not known.

Nationalization of the lands and businesses are integrating gradually throughout the country to such a degree that even the water-mills belong to the government.

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Currency

Currency in circulation: 50 cent coin (this has lost its buying value); coins of 1, 2, 5, 20 leva; there is not 50 leva in coin. These circulated even before the Communist regime and have not been withdrawn.

Paper currency of 20, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 1000 and 5.000 leva. The old 50 and 100 leva of King Boris are still valid and they have not been replaced. The only bank since 1945 is the National "POPOLIANA BANKYA" which absorbed all the other banks. This is also an issuing bank. This bank has a trust branch which is independent.

Checks are given by the bank and are in amounts of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 thousand leva.

Foreign currency is forbidden; also gold currency. The bank exchanges the English pound at 800 leva, the Turkish pound at 800 leva and the Czechoslovak koron at 50 leva; the dollar at 85 leva. If one exchanges a dollar he is asked where he found it, how, when, etc.

50X1-HUM

Taxes

Since 1 March 1950 the following taxes are valid:

| Salary | Taxes | Salary | Taxes |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 5.400 leva | 210 leva | 12.000 leva | 610 leva |
| 6.000 | 240 | 13.000 | 690 |
| 7.000 | 290 | 14.000 | 770 |
| 8.000 | 380 | 15.000 | 850 |
| 9.000 | 410 | 16.000 | 950 |
| 10.000 | 470 | 17.000 | 1.050 |
| 11.000 | 540 | 18.000 | 1.150 |
| 19.000 | 1.360 | 20.000 | 1.390 |
| 24.000 | 1.870 | | |

Taxes are deducted every month from wages. There are no taxes for wages under 5.000 leva. Following taxes are imposed on certain things:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| For every goat or sheep | 100 leva |
| pair of cows | 250 " |
| dogs | 300 |
| sheep dog | 500 |
| horse-cart | 3.000; cart drawn by ox, 2.000 leva. |

Taxes were also imposed on single men and women and also couples without children.

50X1-HUM

Information on Agrarian policy identical with previous reports.

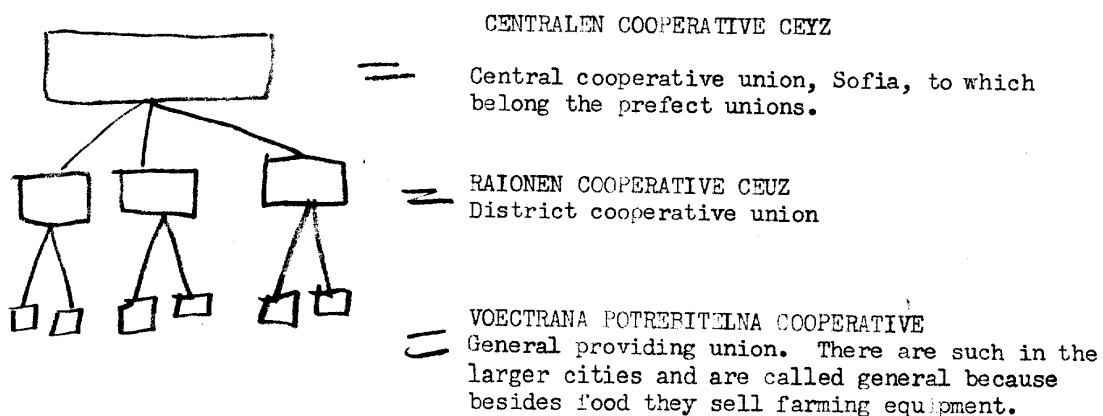
Collectives: The collectives are large areas of cultivated lands "DAMGAZ" which compose villages or areas and members are those of the villages. By open vote a president and secretary are elected in every collective. There should be an agriculturist in every collective but there are none in the small collectives and it is necessary an agriculturist is called in from the district. Farming implements are given to the collectives by the government. During the harvest the goods are distributed in three categories; the first category is the portion received by the family taking into consideration the number of working days of the

family, TROUDOV I DNI, and if there are any sick people or old people in the family. The second group is given to the government and the third is kept in storage for the next seeding. After the products for the government are evaluated the farmer receives his money through the President. Prices are designated by the Ministry Council recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. There is a special bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture called DIRECIA NA VRANOCNAV DIAVANETO, food supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture begins the farming year in October and designates the beginning and end of planting, seeding, harvesting, etc., according to the land, and the farmers are obliged to maintain these rules. The popular councils are the authorities; certain unions are in charge of irrigation; they are paid by the area and belong to the Ministry of electrification and improvement working together with the Ministry of Agriculture. In a report at the conference of the Agrarian Associations which took place on 5/8 April 1950 it was reported that on 1 January 1950 there were 1.605 associations and 200.000 members in Bulgaria.

The cooperatives are government owned and the government collects the products and disposes them in these shops. Imported products are sold by the government in the cooperatives; prices are designated by the Ministry Council after recommendation by suitable ministers.

Goods are distributed with coupons and without. Free enterprise was abolished. Cooperative employees are government employees. Formation and organization of the cooperatives is as follows:



The administration is organized in the same hierarchy. Collection prices by the government are as follows:

| | Buying | Selling |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| corn per kilogram | 12 leva | 60 leva |
| grain | 14-15 " | 81 leva |
| cotton | 90 " | |
| barley | 12 | |
| tobacco | 500 A' quality 300-320 B' " | 50X1-HUM |

Raw Material

The most important coal mines in Bulgaria are those of PERNIK (Q.L.11-02)

[] there are 6-7.000 laborers working there today; two 50X1-HUM
years ago daily production was 10-12.000 tons. The coal is grey in color and valued
at 4.500 leva a ton.

There is another mine at the north-west side of Orvilou near Kroupnik
near the village of Prezani (Q.K.19-77) which produces dark coal, valued at 6.000 leva.

[] there is a coal mine near Sliven and at the railroad 50X1-HUM
station of Dolni Tymerha located north-west of the city.

[] there is another coal-mine at Bourgas called 50X1-HUM
Mina Tserno Ngre, Coal-mine of the Black Sea.

North of Sofia, three kilometers called Mina Kurilo near the station and
village of Kurilo.

Near the village of Pliatskovtsi on the center peak of Limos located
on the trans-Balkan railroad line there is a coal-mine.

There is a coal mine, second quality, at Marino, area of Rakovski where
the new industrial city of Dimitrovgrad is located. The new hydroelectric plant
will be furnished with this coal.

Other Mines

Copper mine between Rosen (R.C.82-22), Sveti Nikola (R.C.88-28), and
Nosatista (R.C.84-30).

[] there is another copper mine about 60 kilometers 50X1-HUM
from Sofia near the railroad line towards Varna on Limos. This metal is conveyed
by the aerial line to a refining factory near the railroad station.

There is work being carried out at the Bourgas mountains 30 kilometers north-east of Sofia for the discovery of uranium.

There was a copper mine at Berkovitsa but it was abandoned because its yield did not cover the needs.

Munitions Factories

There is a large munitions factory at Kazanlik manufacturing artillery pieces, bombs, and combustible material [redacted] 50X1-HUM (kalykopeion (?)). [redacted] these factories are located 2 kilometers south of the city. [redacted] these factories are also located at Sofia.

There is a factory for assembling airplanes at Kazanlik.

[redacted] there is another factory at Bozuriste (X.L.25-20); 50X1-HUM and at Lovets there is a factory for the repair of planes.

Motor Factories

At Sofia near the north railroad station there is the Georgi Dimitrov factory located northward and in contact with the station; [redacted] 50X1-HUM there are 15.000 people working. This is guarded by the Milita and outsiders are not allowed to enter. This factory constructs steam-engines and steam-rollers and vehicles are assembled with parts from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia. Experimental work was done to build cars according to Russian types but it is not known if production was continued.

Near the city of Prenovo, east of this city and near the railroad line there is a factory repairing railroad coaches.

Chemical Industry

In the village of Kostenets near Rodopis within a dense forest there was and still is a match factory which covers all the needs of the country.

In the village of Kostinbrot near the railroad line of Sofia-Dragouma-Belgrade and between the station of Sofia and Dragouma there is a perfume factory.

At Shoumen within the city there is a factory for dyes and inks and a similar factory at Sofia.

West of Varna, 10 kilometers away, there is a glass factory.

There is a procelain factory at Vidin.

There is a pharmaceutical factory at Sofia (quinine, aspirin).

At Kazanlik near the village of Dinovo a porcelain factory was begun but it has not been completed yet.

There are furnaces under construction at Dimitrovgrad.

Cement Factories

Near the railroad station of Bataftsi of the railroad line Sofia-Simitli there is a large cement factory where approximately 2.000 people are working.

There is a cement factory at Dimitrovgrad. Both factories cover the needs of the country and cement is exported to Russia.

At Gorna Djumaya there are brick and ceramic factories which employ 400-500 people and there is also a saw-mill.

There is a factory at Pleven making water-pipes.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] there are small ceramic and brick factories in every city which employ not more than 70-80 workers. Thus, at Lom there is a factory employing 70-80 workers and a similar one at Brusarzi near the crossing of the railroad line towards Vidin-Lom of the line Lom-Sofia.

50X1-HUM

Rubber Industry

Rubber factory at Sofia for the wheels of vehicles and elastic shoes, etc. Raw material comes from Russia and from old rubber. This factory is isolated and is located 3 kilometers west of Sofia and occupies 4-5.000 workers. [redacted]

[redacted] this factory is within the factories "Giorgi Dimitrov" and there are 600 workers. There is another rubber factory at Gabrovo.

50X1-HUM

Electric items factory

At Sliven there is a factory for light bulbs, average quality. Those imported from abroad are the trade-mark "TunSram".

Factory at Sofia making wires, etc.). Local radios are built at this factory with materials imported from the outside. A branch of the T.T.T. ministry makes telephones and telegraph material (probably the BOLT factory).

Oil wells

[redacted] Russian specialists made drillings at Doubrits but without success.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] there is a petroleum factory at Rousse. This petroleum is conveyed from a reservoir located on the Rumanian bank of the Danube through a conduit coming under the river.

50X1-HUM

Paper and Leather Factory

On #14 Iskour Street, Sofia, there is a paper factory where political exiles are working; these people are from the Dolibogorov camps which dissolved;

about 50-60 men and 200 women.

There is a paper factory at Kostserinovo (Q.E.10-03) called Balabanova Fabrika.

At Belovo, north-west of Pazarjik there is a paper factory for printing paper and wrapping paper. [] the paper in Bulgaria is good quality and can compete with Greek paper but it is not sufficient. Leather refining factory is located at Gabrovo. 50X1-HUM

Food industries

Information is verified on the existence of a sugar factory at Rousse. There is one at Pleven and two at Sofia and another at Plovdiv beyond the Evros river in a suburb formerly called Karsi Aka and now Philipovo. Sugar is sold without coupons.

At Sofia, Plovdiv, Saryhbei (at the railroad station of Pazarjik-Belovo), at Bourgas, Varna, there are canned factories for beans, tomatoes, okra, etc. There is another under construction at Lom which should be finished the end of 1950. There is a meat-canning factory at Lefski. [] there are two can factories at Pleven and Shoumen. 50X1-HUM

Flour industry

[] the largest flour factories are located at Bourgas and at Cherven Vrek, station between Mezdra-Pleven. 50X1-HUM

Macaroni factory at Sofia-Cherven Brek-Bourgas. Only laborers and small children can get macaroni. There is none on the free market.

[] a bread factory was built at Stara Zagora in 1949. 50X1-HUM

Tobacco factory

There are such factories at Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Varna, Shoumen, Rousse, Pleven, Vidin, Sofia, Kioustendil. The most important is that of Plovdiv. Sale of cigarets is a state monopoly.

Cotton Industries

At Sofia, Sliven, Gorna Djoumaya. Industry at Sofia is located about 3-4 kilometers south of the city beyond the railroad line. There is another small industry at the railroad station of Mirtsevo.

There is a cotton refinery and weaving-mill at Gambrivo (X.L.99-71).

There is a cloth factory at Kazistene (X.45-59) called Dimitri Blagoev.

Silk factory at Svilengrad.

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Topographic Information

By Order 129 of the Presidium of Parliament the following names were changed:

The dam near the village of Koprinska of the area of Kazanlik was named Georgi Dimitrov.

The mountain peak Bratan of the Sretna Gora mountains was changed to Morozov peak.

The railroad station of Prolesa on the line Voliogiaka-Dimitrov was changed to Brigader.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Railroad station Mirovo | Vasil Kolarov |
| " " Sovsko, area of Stalinska | Razdelna |

By another order of the parliament the following stations and villages were changed:

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Gambrovo (X.L.99-71) | Manchester |
| Gorni Djoumaya | Blagoevgrad, in honor of the founder of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Dimitri Blagoev. |
| Charevo | Mitsourin |
| Borisovgrad | Pervomai (city of 1 May) |
| Village of Elesnitsa, area of Elin-Pelin to | Chankova |
| Gozdovo " Tzirba | " Daskalov |
| Gazevo Poliana Koubrat | Smyrnesnky |
| Radionvene Lovets | Stoyianevo |
| Dorna Gpoinssa Orehovo | Mihaelovo |
| Lozen Stara Zagora | Rouda |
| Tran " " | Gypsovo |
| Ouzanovo Charevo | Fazanovo |
| Valdimitrovski Preslav | Milanovo |
| Dragomansky Douaovska | Pozadel |
| Desklava " | Prohlada |
| ##### | ##### |
| Nedino " | Skala |
| Dimitri Petkov " | Gradzarevo |
| Railroad station of Elin-Pelin of Sofia-Mezdra line | Vlado Tripkov |
| " Mentskoul | Krezna |
| Gebetze | Beloslav |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Railroad station of Krezna | Pegiou Yiavoro |
| " " Star Asparouhovo | Stamovo |
| Slokoutsene | Ivansev |
| Station of Lazene | Chavdartsi |
| Poliana | Vizoka Poliana |
| Railroad Station of Novo Seltsi | Elin-Pelin |
| Government printing shop of Sofia | Giorgi Dimitrov |
| Shoumen Hill | Kolarov Hill |
| School of Natural Science at Sofia | Georgi Dimitrov |
| North-west area of Bulgaria (Deli Ozman) | Loudogoris |

The new station between the railroad stations of Podouzne and Iskar near the railroad line of Sofia-Plovdiv was renamed to Smyrnensky. Under order 130, the Varna gulf was renamed Stalin gulf. The seven lakes of the Mousala mountains located north-west of Stalin peak were renamed Stalin lakes.

Peak of Rila mountains (formerly Mousala) to Dimitrov peak.

" Aimos " (Yiogouktsas peak) Botev "

50X1-HUM

Road communications

Information is as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Prefect width | 10-12 meters | A' category |
| District width | 6-8 " | B' " |
| between villages | 4-6 " | C' " |

All roads are paved with pebbles and are in good condition. The only asphalt road is the trans-balkan from Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul and ten kilometers of the Varna-Efchinograd road (former summer residence of the King of Bulgaria) which roads are in excellent condition.

Wherever there is no rail communication there are busses. There are busses from Kurdjali-Momchilograd-Kroumovgrad; Kurdjali-Ardino; Kurdjali-Haskovo. They return to Kurdjali the same day.

A bus leave Petrich at 0500 arrived at Katountsi at 0630 and departs from there at 0730; arrives at Sveti Vrats at 0930-1000, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday a bus leave Petrich at 17.00 arrives at Katountsi at 1830 and spends the night; returns to Petrich the next day and goes to Sveti Vrats.

Price of ticket is about 10 leva per kilometers. Ticket from Petrich to Katountsi is 190 leva and from Katountsi-Sveti Vrats 210 leva.

New roads

A new road is being built by 100 peasants from Gorno Kola northward (dirt surface about 8-10 meters wide). Work has been completed on 2-2.500 meters and it is said that a railroad line shall be constructed which shall connect Kroumovgrad with the railroad line of Kurdjali-Haskovo [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

End of 1949 a public road was constructed from Tsoutsoulikovo (K.288-258) up to Petrovo (K.411-285) [redacted] and a new one is being constructed from Petrovo-Navrokov (one information). 50X1-HUM

New roads are being constructed from Zadravets (R.C.18-99) (where there is a quarry), Brest (R.C.19-94); Rakovski (R.C.20-87); Dobrits (R.C.13-89); Gorsky Isvor (04-85); Sousam (R.C.98-79); Bania (R.C.97-77) [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

Last year the road from Potkova (R.C.02-14) to Kirkovo was repaired [redacted].

End of last year the new road from Stara Zagora-Kazanlik-Turnovo was completed. This road goes through Chervenik Planina 8 kilometers west of the village of Dved (X.N.37-64) about 10-12 meters wide. [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

A new road is being constructed from Svilengrad through Lefkas (R.C.74-86) up to Stoudena (R.C.85-72) by Brigadiers [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

Since 1 April 1950 the road from Bogkory-Elesnitsa is being repaired [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

The road of Svilengrad-Mladov is in good condition and it is used by trucks to carry wood from the Balkan mountains [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

The road from Petrich-Mariko Stenovo is 8 meters wide and surfaced with pebbles. [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a new road is about to be constructed from Orviliou from Sveti-Vrats, Golem Tsalim (Q.J.28-48) towards Bansko (Q.K.43-73). About 1000 men from labor battalions have arrived at Sveti Vrats since end of March for this work and 7.000 more are expected.

Vehicles

All vehicles belong to an organization under the Ministry of Transportations. This is called Darzavno Automobilno Predipriatie (Bulgarian letter D.A.P) "Government Independent Contract". Passenger busses are 2 to 6 tons with 45 seats.

These busses are imported mostly from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland,

type, mostly ambulances; The Czechoslovak Skoda cars, 6 to 7 tons from the Skoda factory are assembled at the Georgi Dimitrov factory from equipment abroad. This factory is trying to manufacture parts because there are many vehicles idle because of a lack of parts.

Fuel is handled by the Darzavno Tarcovsko Predpriatie Petrol belonging to the Ministry of Trade. The Ministry distributes the fuel to the different ministries. Every bus is given 850 litres gas monthly with coupons at 33 leva per litre. All automobiles and motorcycles belong to the government and only ministers and important officers can have personal cars.

Railroad

Under the five-year plan is foreseen the construction of new railroad lines, extension of old lines, and the replacement of narrow lines for regular ones. These communications belong to the Ministry of Transportation. The railroad network of Bulgaria is composed as follows:

Sofia-Bourgas with branches towards Plovdiv.

Sofia-Varna with branches towards Gorna Orehovitsa-Rousse, etc.

Sofia-Plovdiv-Adrianoupolis-Istanbul

Sofia-Vidin and Sofia towards Petrich

The railroad network is in very good condition and has regular width except for certain narrow lines which are as follows:

From the railroad station General Todorov, formerly Prepetsene (Q.K.23-33) up to Petrich, about 12 kilometers.

From General Todorov up to Koulas of the Greek borders, 18 kilometers.

From Bourgas-Angeialon

From Orehovo-Cherven Brek

Pazarjik-Pestera (R.A.12-93) through the narrow pass of Eli Dere (60 bridges).

Cara Kotserinovo up to Selo Rica

from (Q.K.50-28) through Lezhene towards Pazarjik

The railroad line of Lovets (X.H.54-04) (one report) was completed and has begun working; it goes up to Troia (X.M.50-75).

A new railroad line from Vratsa (X.F.58-17) to Orehovo (X.F.95-73) is being constructed.

On 1 September 1949 the new railroad line of Orehovitsa-(X.H.35-03)-Leskovets (X.N.33-46)-Slataritsa (X.N.47-39) was inaugurated. Trudovaks are working on the extension from Slataritsa-Elena towards Sliven through the mountains of

Stara Planina. The width of this line is regular. Every family of the above villages

- 25 -

must pay 15.000 leva yearly. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] since the arrival of the Russians the routes have been changed substantially. Route from Lom to Sofia is as follows:

Train leaves Lom at 2200 arrived at Sofia at 0630 the next day. Price of first class ticket is 1720 leva; second class ticket is 1290 leva; third class ticket is 860 leva. Second class seat is 50% higher than third class seat and first class seat is 100% higher.

Two trains come daily from Stara Zagora-Haskovo-Kurdjali-Momchilograd-Potkova. One of them spends the night at Potkova and departs the next day at 0800 through the same route arriving at Stara Zagora at 1730; Ticket from Potkova to Momchilograd is 60 leva and ticket from Potkova to Kurdjali is 100 leva. Since 10 March 1950 ticket prices were increased from 60 to 90 leva and those from 100 to 150 leva by a government decision. Thus, price of a ticket from Sofia to Varna with return ticket cost 9.000 leva. Increase is 50% and purpose is to curtail trips to the interior.

[redacted] large quantities of railroad wheels arrived from Russia in January. The Greek and Serbian steam-engines which were taken by the Bulgarians during their retreat from these countries have been painted and have the letters B.D.Z. (Bulgarian Government coaches and steam-engines). There are German steam-engines with the letters Hamburg or Dresdi.

50X1-HUM

The Georgi Dimitrov factory has begun production of steam-engines. Cars have a capacity of 15 and 20 tons and those used on the narrow lines are 5 tons with 45 passengers and 8 horse-power. Construction of railroad wheels is foreseen in the five-year plan. They are now imported from the Soviet and Czechoslovakia. The wooden supports of the lines are constructed at Belovo.

The railroad station of Sofia has twenty railroad lines parallel to each other; there are also four secondary station; there are four passengers and freight and the fourth is only for freight. There is a restaurant at the Central Station and a warehouse about 30-40 meters long and 10 meters wide. The Georgi Dimitrov factory is north of the Central station. There are two main entrances at the station and two to three entrances only for the army. There is a large park south of the Central station which connects with the station. There are platforms near the station-warehouse for loading and unloading. [redacted] the railroad station of Potkova (F.98-16) has four railroad lines but there is no siding for turning around.

50X1-HUM

Near the station there is the central station guarded by four Militia men, a government restaurant, a tobacco warehouse, supplies warehouse (500 meters from the station) and finally near the warehouse a benzine warehouse consisting of 500 barrels.

Navy

Passenger ships are the "PRINCESS" EVDOKIA" and the "BODINA" which have probably been changed by the Russians: Following are freighters: 50X1-HUM

#####SEPTENVRI;
300 tons.

it docked at Rodon because of repairs.

NIKOLA VARTAZOV; sailed [] on the Black Sea for Tupsa(Russia).

RILA; [] was on the Black Sea slated for Varna

The following passenger river-boats were reported on the Danube:

Georgi DIMITROV - petroleum used.

50X1-HUM

ALEXANDER STABOULINSKI

CAPTAIN MINCHEV, smaller than the above two.

Harbors

Vidin is the second important harbor on the Danube. There is a dock for 3-4 river boats. Many river-boats can anchor outside of the harbor because the Danube is 2 kilometers wide at this point. There is a customs house and warehouses at the harbor. The railroad line reached up to the harbor and loading and unloading is fast. Near the railroad station there is a coal and fuel warehouses. The fuel tank is about 20 tanks.

Lom is the largest commercial harbor in Bulgaria on the Danube and about 8-10 riverboats can dock at one time. This was the most active harbor of Bulgaria but now activity has been moved to Rousse because it is closer to Rumania. The railroad line reaches up to the harbor which has ten piers. There are four supply warehouses. There are two railroad stations; one near the harbor called Roumanska Tara (Danube station) ##### or Para Sever (north station); the other station is located within the city and is called Parauc (south station).

The harbor of Orehovo is small and only one ship can dock. There is a customs house and office of the harbor-master of second class and a small warehouse. This harbor is connect with Cherven Brek through a narrow railroad line and it is used mostly for agricultural products.

Harvor of Svistov is the same as that of Vidin and 5-6 boats can dock; there are 2-3 warehouses for agricultural products and it is connected with the interior through a railroad line.

Harbor of Rousse is the largest harbor on the Danube. It is a large winter harbor and has a factory for the repair of river-boats. There is a small ship-yard for the small river-boats. There is a ferry-boat for the transportation of ~~#####~~ trains from Rousse to Georgievo (Rumanian harbor on the opposite bank). There are warehouses and a customs house. About 20-25 river-boats can dock at one time and also at Georgievo. There is a north and a south station.

Route: Departure from Vidin at 0500 and arrives at Rousse the same day at 2000.

From Rousse it leaves the next day for Silistri and return to Rousse the same day.

Departs the next day from Rousse and arrives at Vidin the same day.

[redacted] there is a commercial school at Varna.

50X1-HUM

Aircorps

The five-year plan forsees the development of air communications. The following lines operate inside the country:

Sofia-Gorna Orehovitsa-Varna

Sofia-Plovdiv-Bourgas

Sofia-Gorna Orehovitsa

[redacted] there are air communications with Sofia-Plovdiv-Stara Zagora and Sofia-Gorna Djoumaya. Departures and arrivals are made on the same day.

50X1-HUM

Following air communications abroad:

Sofa-Plovdiv-Bourgas-Varna-Odessa. Since the break with Yugoslavia there is no communication with Belgrade. The line is Sofia-Budapest-Prague-Warsaw.

Telephone network

Telephone artery of Lom-Sofia has three lines and that os Sofia-Sveti Vrats is double. The telegraph office of Sveti-Vrats is open to the public from 0800-2100. Rest of the hours are for the military authorities. There is a telephone network from Dramisna to Ivailovgrad. There are telephone and telegraph connections with all the cities.

Radio-stations

[] the following radio-stations: 50X1-HUM

There are three radio-stations at Sofia; one is short wave and the other two are average wave. One of the average wave radio-stations is located in the village of Vakarel near Sofia and is 100 kilowatts. The above three stations operate on current from the factory of Sofia. Other stations are those of Stara Zagora and Varna which are for eastern Bulgaria or rather transmissions are made of the programs from the Vakarel station.

On 31 March 1950 Bulgaria protested to the radio union in Geneva because of the wave length given to the radio station of Sofia; this has been drowned out by other countries.

Public worksBridges:

At (X.L.43-09) between Sofia-Plovdiv there is an iron bridge, 50-60 meters.

Cara Kostenets Banya (Q.E.76-28) " " ", less than 50 "

Cara Sestrino (Q.E.82-17) " " ", 50-60 meters.

Cara Kadievo (R.A.37-02) " " " " "

Plovdiv Kapsi Aka: Philippovo " " at least 150 meters

(X.L.40-28) on the Isker River " " 40-50 meters

(X.L.37-47) and (X.L.39.54.80) on the narrow pass of the ISKER 50 meters.

Bochinovtsi (X.F.42-47) iron bridge about 60-70 meters.

Roman (X.F.88-08) " " 70-80 "

(X.F.99-15) " " " " "

west of Pleven at (X.F.40-38) " " " "

Turnovo on the railroad line, two iron bridges located on the Yantra river, 90-100 meters each.

(X.F.51.040) iron bridge, 60 meters.

Q.F.14-06) " " 80 meters.

Dams

The Giorgi Dimitrov Dam begins from Corno Spantsovo and goes west meeting the villages of Katountsi and Vrania. It divides at Vrania and one leg goes west towards the villages of Hasovo and Dolnospantsovo and the other leg goes northwards and ends to the village of Leunovo. This project is about 2.5-3 meters wide and 30 kilometers long and it is used for agriculture.

The Rousitsa dam is located in the district of Selvievo between the villages of Selvievo and Ravlikeni on the Rousitsa river. Through this dam the

waters of the river are collected into a lake;; this is conveyed in different directions for farming purposes. Another river dam was reported near the village of Koprinka on the river Tundza Naranosa, subsidiary of the Evros river. The waters of the dam go from the west to the east.

The irrigation project from Belen-Orets was completed by political prisoners and peasants of the area.

West of Kazanlik (R.B.05-52) and about 7 kilometers from there a large barricade is being constructed for hydroelectric purposes.

Hydroelectric stations

These projects belong to the Ministry of Electrification and Improvement and there are four branches:

Hyopostroi-Hydro-organization which is in charge of constructing the hydroelectric projects and opening of new canals for farming purposes.

Energo Stroi- energy organization whose job is to place machinery and distribute electric energy.

Energo Obetnenie - Energy union whose job is to exploit energy.

Helioragie - Improvement, whose job is to maintain installations.

Besides these above four branches there is another called El Prom Electrigecka Romi Sylenos; this is the electric industry occupied with the production of electric equipment and installations. The following hydroelectric stations were reported:

On Rila mountain near the village of Rastra (Q.E.23-07), district of Doupnitsa there are three adjoined waterfalls one above the other connected through steel-pipes which correspond to a hydroelectric station; this is for light and generating power. The strength of these three stations is 20.000 kilowatts and its waves light Sofia.

At Aseniza Asenovgrad.

Nevrokop 800 kilowatts

Stokits of Sevlievsko

Stara Reka of Karlovsko

Aore (sic)

Petrovo, 3.500 kilowatts and shall be put into operation the end of July.

Its machinery is Czechoslovak and Russian type.

Electric Stations

At Sofia generated by coal; this is located at the western end of the city and was constructed by Soviet engineers. This station has electric energy of 20.000 kilowatts.

Under construction near Marino of Rakovski of the new industrial city Dimitrovgrad. This station should be completed by September 1950 and shall be generated by second quality coal from the Marino coal mine.

At Mezdra (X.F.68-09).

Local stations at Stenimaho-Bourgas-Karlovo are foreseen by the five-year plan and the work has begun since 1948.

The Marino electric plant supplies electric current for Ivailovgrad, Svilengrad, Harmanli, Haskovo, Symeonovgrad, Stara Zagora, Nova Zagora and the surrounding villages.

Electric Energy

The electric energy of the Rila and Sofia plants together is conveyed into two large legs towards Plovdiv and Mezdran; its installations are in excellent condition. Under the five-year plan the development of branches is foreseen from Sofia to Lom and Vidin and from Mezdra to Pleven-Gorna Orehovitsa from there this branch shall unite with that of Plovdiv.

The new electric plant of Marino shall supply energy for the entire north-west and south-east part of Bulgaria from Shoumen up to Varna, Haskovo, and Bourgas.

At present the north-west area of Bulgaria from Rousse up to Varna is supplied with energy from Ploest of Rumania. This power comes through a large conduit from Ploest through Gurgevo (X.H.96.84) and by the Danube through Rousse up to Razgrad where it branches out to Varna. This is done through a treaty made with Rumania valid for twenty years.

Foreign Policy

50X1-HUM

Relations with Yugoslavia

Since the break relations have been hostile. Propaganda is cultivating hatred against Tito. The only propaganda weapon is Macedonia about which Bulgaria is very touchy. During the last three months there were five official protests by the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry towards the Bulgarian government and the government of Skopje on the so-called maltreatments of Macedonia. Propaganda is presenting many arguments on the so-called persecution of the Macedonian element of Yugoslav Macedonia by the Yugoslavs and also persecution of Macedonians fleeing from Greece. Such intensive propaganda should be given much attention. In essence, Bulgaria presents herself as the protector of the Macedonian element of all Macedonians. For this purpose Bulgaria is using as arguments the Macedonian tongue which she says is similar with the Bulgarian ^{and} the dogma that "Macedonia Belongs to the Macedonians" as said by her foreign minister.

Public opinion is preparing for a struggle against Tito through mass protests, Communist press in which the accused are forced to confess that they are agents of Tito for internal and foreign exploitation. This propaganda reached such a point that the radio broadcasts of Sofia were increased in the Macedonian tongue and general conferences of Macedonian chapters were called for the so-called solution of the Macedonian problem. This recent manifestation in behalf of Macedonia is the strongest ever made.

Besides the above there is propaganda incited that the present regime of Yugoslavia is the only enemy of Bulgaria.

Relations with Czechoslovakia

During the anniversary of the liberation of Prague, the vice-president of the government and the Ministry of Agriculture of Bulgaria were ^{NT} sent to Czechoslovakia on 10 May 1950.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

Bulgarian Views on Greek Macedonia

There is always the idea of a rapacious annexation of the Greek territories of Thrace and Macedonia. There is no evident propaganda but this is carried out under cover. The propaganda that the Macedonian element in Greece is being oppressed and exiled to the islands has no other purpose but to fanaticize the Macedonians in Bulgaria. The "Thracian Organization" whose publishing instrument is the "TRAKISKA TOUMBA" (THRACIAN WORD) is a propaganda instrument for this purpose.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

Measures against refugees

Entire family of refugee is exiled to the interior.

All property and wealth is seized by the government and converted to government property.

If a deserter is not caught he is tried en absentia by the popular courts.

If he is arrested he is taken to trial at once and sentenced. Anyone attempting to flee to Greece is sentenced to 15 years and 50.000 leva fine by the court of Momchilograd.

After the entrance of Yugoslav refugees into Bulgarian territory they are detained for a while in a special camp for surveillance and verification. Then they are sent to work after they are enrolled in a ~~chapter~~ located at Sofia. Yugoslav refugees publish their own paper called NAPRE^D (EMBROS) at Sofia. There are about 200 Yugoslav refugees at ^Vasil Kolarov formerly Gara Bougiouk _{su} working on a farm.

Russian Mission

50X1-HUM

In all government offices there are Russians who act as councilors but

in essence they are the administrators. Besides these there is a large number of

Russians in civilian clothes. At Rousse (X.H.56-77) there are 3,500 Russians []

[] their offices are on Stalin square. Commander is a colonel.

50X1-HUM

At Sofia and Varna and Plovdiv there is an unverified number of Russians in civilian clothes.

It was recently reported that at Varna 2,000 Soviet technicians and military men arrived. On 6 June 1950 120 of them paraded on 9 September Street. The important people were installed in the Balkan Tourist Hotel.

During March an order was issued at Varna for the evacuation of many houses and buildings for the use of Russians.

50X1-HUM

[] four trains consisting of 10-12 coaches were seen on 29 February 1950 coming from the railroad station of Veliko Turnovo (X.N.20.44) with probably direction towards the Yugoslav borders. These cars were full of Russians in civilian clothes and it is estimated that there were about 4,000 coming to northern Bulgaria. About the middle of June it was reported that through Vidin and Sofia there arrived at the Bulgarian-Serbian borders up to Petrich 1,400 members of "MKVD" and that more units were expected.

Previous to this information houses at Petrich were requisitioned for Russian officers something which supports the report on their arrival.

50X1-HUM

Russian officers were noted [] at Varna-Sofia and on 23 March 1950 in the area of Ivallovgrad, three 1½ tons trucks were noted coming from Harmanli and perhaps returning to Kurdjali. [] there are Russian officers in all the Bulgarian units.

50X1-HUM

(Sofia?)

On 20 March 1950 there arrived at Sfoai with his staff Russian General Koniev and he was about to take over the command of the Bulgarian armed forces but it is not verified if he is still there or has left.

General Vorosilov has been in Sofia since Chervenkov took over.

[] the following Russian aircorps units are in Bulgaria:

50X1-HUM

Pursuit regiment at Karlovo

Undesignated pursuit unit at Graf Ignatiev

small number of planes at Varna, Plevna, Stara Zagora; there are Russian training planes in the aircorps and that this corps belongs essentially to the Russians. Russian troops at Varna were transferred to Bourgas.

Transportation of military equipment from Russian to Bulgaria is continuing [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] through Rouse large quantities of tanks, artillery, vehicles [redacted] 50X1-HUM
are arriving. [redacted] more equipment began arriving from October

to January 1950 and that this equipment was being transferred to the Yugoslav borders. It can be surmised that a large number of Russians in different government services are located in Bulgaria, and another number in the army and other armed forces. Also another number in civilian clothes and perhaps the largest number are members of the NKVD.

[redacted]

50X1-HUM

In the area of Petrich there are ten unarmed Communist Greek guerrillas working.

At Piperitsa-Katountsi and Vranja there are families of Greek Communist guerrillas.

At Petrovo, Zhanovo, Lehovo there are families of Communist guerrillas installed in requisitioned houses.

About 100 Greek Communist guerrillas were working near the Danube on anti-flood projects at Orehovo on 28 March 1950. Same date, ⁷⁰ Communist guerrillas from Berkovitsa were working at Belene and Svistov on anti-flood projects. Also, 80 Communist guerrilla Greek women who were later transfer to Sofia to work at a factory there were working on the above projects. They were headed by the Communist guerrilla major named Kostas Kazakos. The above wore civilian clothes.

The unknown number of Communist guerrillas at Koelodni (X.C.78-79) are working on various projects.

[redacted]

50X1-HUM

Strength of Communist Guerrillas in Bulgaria

In the area of (K.645-265) 70 Communist guerrillas arrived beginning of April.

End of March there were 200 K/S at Bagrevitsa (F.265-365) and they were supplied from Smolyan (road recently repaired).

Number of Communist guerrillas residing the entire winter in the villages of Kousoudia, Barouti, Kopadan, Telitsa and associated with men of the Bulgarian guarpost.

[redacted] unknown number of Communist guerrillas were noted at Pasnakai or Smolyan. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

there is a Communist guerrillas brigade of 500 men at Smolyan.

At Tihomir (R.C.08-06), 100 meters south of the village there are 5-6 Communist guerrillas.

[] in the area of the village of Kirmik (not on the map) of the area of Momchil^ograd, many Communist guerrillas appeared about the middle of April [] they shall attack Greece in groups of ~~taas~~ in the summer.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

40 Communist guerrillas from the Berkovitsa camp appeared at Harmanli.

Communist guerrillas at Maliko^o Stenovo (Q.K.26-30) were transferred to Bankya and Berkovitsa apparently for training.

Unknown number of Communist guerrillas at the 4 guard-post (F.749-116) left for Kousla (F.79-68).

[] there is an unknown number of Communist guerrillas at Kroumovgrad or Ardino.

50X1-HUM

Five unarmed Communist guerrillas, three of them women, located at Chakalarevo, were transferred to ^{CH}Jobarjisko^y. Perhaps they were new arrivals from Greece.

There is a camp for Communist guerrillas at Bankya which was used as a training center. [] the number of trainees in April was 2,000 armed guerrillas living in former German battacks and wearing military uniforms.

50X1-HUM

On 18 May 1950 about 350 Communist guerrillas, 20-24 years old, board^a a ##### train at the railroad station of Sofia. 150 arrived at the station of Plovdiv and the other 200 at the Dimitrovgrad station. All of them carried baggage and their armament was packed. They were saying that in the summer they were going to invade western Thrace in groups of 10-30 for sabotage purposes. They were supplied with portable Russian or German type wireless.

[] there are 150 Communist guerrillas in the village of Kazistene^{CH} (X.L.47-07) who are working at the linen factory of Dimitar Bolgoev. Their armament is located at the camp in which they live.

50X1-HUM

There is a Communist Guerrilla camp at Berkovitsa which was one of the most important training center. [] the number of men trained was 4,000 and until end of April another report states that 5.-6,000 men had been trained. During the past three months men were sent from other camps and hospitals to Berkovitsa apparently for training. Beginning of February 1950 a train full of Communist guerrillas from the Cherven Brek^o station arrived

50X1-HUM

probably directed to Berkovitsa.

Communist guerrillas located at Ma^Riko S^termovo (Q.H.26-30) were sent to Bankya and Berkovitsa. Forty Communist guerrillas were sent from the Elena hospital to Berkovitsa end of March 1950.

[] 250-300 Communist guerrillas were sent beginning 50X1-HUM of April who were exercising together with cavalry groups.

[] a selection of Communist guerrillas was made beginning 50X1-HUM of May among the 1200 located at the camp and those selected departed but it is not known how many or where.

On 19 March 1950 100 Communist guerrillas were seen within a train between Berkovitsa-Sofia carrying Russian automatics.

From the above it is surmised that this camp was a receiving, training, and selections center for missions of Communist guerrillas towards Sofia and from there south.

In the villages of Varasat, 12 kilometers east of Berkovitsa there is another Communist guerrilla camp which is probably a branch of the Berkovitsa camp.

The camps of Belene, Svistov^H, and Orehovo are probably waiting centers of the Communist guerrillas who are then sent to Berkovitsa and Bankya and Kniaz^Ievovo.

During the waiting period the Bulgarian authorities placed them on Danube projects and they receive shoes and clothing there.

300 Communist guerrillas who were installed at Bela^V Boda transferred to the camp for political refugees at Belene a few days before the political refugees were transferred to another area.

[] there are 1000 men at Svistov^H. The only 50X1-HUM support of this number is that around end of March there was an order for the cooperative to make 1000 summer uniforms and mountain shoes for the Communist guerrillas located there.

[] there were 4,000 Communist guerrillas 50X1-HUM at Orehovo. [] the Communist guerrillas at Orehovo are drilling in the use of mechanized arms. It is probably that they are taking technical training and the regular tactic training at Berkovitsa which is regarded as the main training camp.

The existence of a Communist guerrilla camp at Kozlountout (X.77-79) was also reported. ^{sic}

[] every day about 15-20 Communist guerrillas leave 50X1-HUM for Sofia from Svistov^H.

Beginning of May 1950 there were 800 Communist guerrillas at Pestera^{*} (R.F.12-91) and the Bulgarian authorities say that they are working on different projects but actually they are organized and are training.

A mine field of the Communist guerrillas is located at Karlovo. There are about 800 Communist guerrillas at this place.

There are 600 Communist guerrillas working in the mines of Maritsa at Raikovski. 40-50 of them are working as paid laborers at the cement factory Balkan and they wear English uniforms^S, shoes with leather leggings and a cap with the letter "D". Their armament is at the house in which they live.

General information on Communist Guerrillas

[redacted] by the end of April preparations of the guerrillas will have been completed for their transfer towards the Greek borders. From the known transportations and the appearance of relatively large number of Communist guerrillas not very far from the Greek borders [redacted]. The Bulgarian authorities are always giving excuses that they are working on various projects.

[redacted] Communist guerrillas were going to enter Greece in the summer in small groups and particularly into western Thrace for sabotage acts [redacted]

[redacted] Communist Guerrillas had collected from all the other countries into Bulgaria [redacted]

[redacted] Communist guerrilla families saying that the Communist guerrillas in Rumania were going to be transferred to Berkovitsa. [redacted]

[redacted] on the departure of 1700 Communist guerrillas on 17 June 1950 from the harbor of Durres and destined for Bulgaria.

Also report of S.A.R. (sic) on the existence of Communist guerrilla artillery brigade at Plovdiv has not been verified. It is possible that they joined with those located at Pestera^{*}. [redacted] there are two Communist guerrilla brigades at Nevrokop [redacted]. During the latter part of March 500 Greeks and 500 Macedonians followers of the Cominform were being trained at a training center of Gorna Djumaya. [redacted]

Abducted children

Unknown number of Greek abducted children were at Botevgrad until 16 August 1949. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

Within the Saint Nicholas school at Stara Zagora there were 300 Greek children [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

At ^{CH} ~~Tsam~~ Korie^{ya} (Q.E.53-18) there are 200 Greek children [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Unknown number of Greek children at Sliven (report from radio Sofia on 10 June 1950).

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] there are about 50 Greek families; there are more at Katountsi.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] there are two former Greek officers, arrested as prisoners by the Communist guerrillas, working at the Vulcan cement factory at Dimitrovgrad. These are from Dramas and are called Georgios and Thomas.

Subject: Military Information on Bulgaria

I. Army

1. All the armed forces (army, navy, air corps) belong to the Ministry of National Defense. General Headquarters belong to the Ministry of National Defense. [] the organization of the

50X1-HUM

Ministry of National Defense and the General Army Headquarters is as follows:

a. Organization of the Ministry of National Defense:

Minister of National Defense General PANCHEVSKI, former minister who replaced Lieutenant General DAMIANOV

First assistant minister Lieutenant General Asen GREKOV

Second " " formerly PANCHEVSKI who had replaced DAMIANOV; []

50X1-HUM

Third " " General Ivan POPOV

Secretariat

Medical Bureau

Veterinary Office

Quartermaster Bureau

Military Justice

Armament "

Legal Council

Engineering "

(Inspector) Mobilization

Liaison and Communication Bureau

(") auxiliary "

b. Organization of General Headquarters

Leader of General Headquarters is Lieutenant General Asen GREKOV.

First assistant chief " (Operations)

Second " " (Offices)

Chief of the General Army Headquarters

" " Navy "

" " Air corps "

Attachment C

50X1-HUM

Naval Strength Directorate

50X1-HUM

SECRET

Records

Instruction of the Infantry

- " Cavalry
- " Artillery
- " Mechanized Units
- " Armored Units
- " Liaison - Communications

Information Office

2. Organization-Formation-Strength: The Bulgarian army is composed of the regular army, border army, and labor units. The regular army has a total of 100-120,000 men and is composed of the following branches:

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|---------|
| infantry | artillery | mechanized | armored |
| cavalry | communications | vehicle | |

The army is composed of four armies, A', B', C', D', armored units, cavalry units and some special units.

3. Every army has the following formation: ARMY "ARMIA"

- 1 heavy artillery regiment
- 1 mountain artillery regiment
- 1 anti-aircraft "
- 1 anti-tank "
- 1 mechanized "
- 1 communications "
- 1 quartermaster "
- 1 heavy machine-gun battalion
- 1 vehicle regiment
- 1 vehicle maintenance regiment
- 1 military police battalion directed by officers of the Army information service.
- 1 railroad regiment

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

4. Formation of an infantry division: DIVISION "DIVIZIA"

Every infantry division has 4,000-4,500 men composed of three infantry regiments. M.M. (sic) Units also belong to this division and formation as follows:

- 3 infantry regiments
- M.M. (sic) units

- 3 -

1 field artillery regiment

communications battalion

mechanized battalion

quartermaster "

anti-aircraft artillery platoon

tank-battle platoon

military medical division

veterinary unit

cavalry troop of recognition (sic)

transportation battalion [redacted]

50X1-HUM

sanitation battalion [redacted].

Organization-Formation of infantry regiment: REGIMENT "ROTA"

2 rifle-bearing battalions

special battalion

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the regiment has a sanitation battalion [redacted]

also a special transportation company of horse-moving two-wheelers and four-wheel [redacted]

50X1-HUM

total strength of regiment is 1,000-1,300 men.

50X1-HUM

Formation of Battalion:

BATTALION "DRAZHINA"

2 rifle-bearing companies

1 mechanized company

7. Rifle Company:

Company "ROTA"

3 infantry platoons

every platoon has 3 squads PLATOON "VZ'GD"

Every squad has ten men [redacted]

eleven men.

50X1-HUM

SQUAD [redacted]

Mechanized Company

one heavy machine-gun platoon

one mortar platoon (4 mortars, 61 mm.)

Formation of Special Battalion

orders squad 6

communications squad 6

one artillery accompanied by infantry

personnel group 29

transportation group 8

Total soldiers 49; officers 2; horses 47; artillery 4, 76 mm. Russian;

1. other group of heavy mortars; 3 officers, 27 men, 4 Russian mortars, (1 mm.

on communication company

one reconnaissance platoon, one officer, two groups of nine men each.

2. Formation of Divisions: Commander is a lieutenant general or colonel; his assistant is a colonel; chief-of-staff is a colonel or lieutenant colonel; political director (comissar) is a higher officer; operations and information officers are higher officers; communication and supply officers are lower officers. Confidential (?) officer is a lower officer; veterinary and medical officers are higher officers; legal and political instructors are lower officers;

In every division, besides the information officer, there is another superior officer (major or lieutenant colonel) of information who is dependent directly to the General Army Headquarters.

3. Formation of Armored Units: Every armored division has three brigades.

Every brigade includes:

armored tank regiment

mechanized artillery regiment

mechanized infantry "

anti-tank artillery platoon

mechanized ~~reconnaissance~~ ^{intelligence} group

50X1-HUM

armored attack detachment

medical company

communications battalion

this was a

50X1-HUM

communications platoon and

this was a communications

battalion; now information is repeated that instead of a platoon it is a battalion).

Note: a 2 armored regiment was about 50X1-HUM

to be formed by each brigade).

10. Formation of armored regiment: two platoons (number of tanks not verified).

one observation platoon (5 light tanks)

one mixed platoon (communications, mechanized).

11. Formation of platoon:

three batteries (companies) of three platoons, five tanks each.

The two platoons of each battery have light tanks, 15-20 tons and the third platoon has tanks, 25-35 tons. Besides these there are two reserve platoons in every regiment

Formation of mechanized artillery regiment

three platoons with three batteries (36 batteries =, 420 men).

Formation of mechanized infantry regiment

three battalions of three companies (about 1000 men)

one company of heavy machine-guns, three platoons

one communications unit

Formation of anti/tank artillery platoon

three batteries and one machine-gun platoon

(12 batteries, four machine-guns, about 160 men).

Formation of mechanized reconnaissance group

three reconnaissance units (armored cars 24, motorcycles 18).

Formation of armored offensive detachment

includes twelve tanks

Formation of offensive pick-ax (sic) battalion

three companies (one offensive company, one company of pick-axes and cleaning of mines, about 300 men).

Formation of Medical company

twelve ambulances.

Formation of Cavalry units

one division of two brigades of two regiments each; one mechanized communications company for each brigade. One brigade includes one cavalry regiment, one artillery regiment, and one mechanized infantry regiment.

12. Order of Units

A' Army located at SOFIA

Non-divisional units

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 heavy artillery regiment | " | SOFIA | |
| 1 mountain artillery | " | RAZLAK | |
| 1 anti-aircraft | " | SOFIA | 50X1-HUM |
| 1 anti-tank | " | RADOMIR- | there are 800 men of two battalions, 5 companies, four platoons each. |
| 1 mechanized artillery | " | SOFIA | |

- 6 -

1 communications regiment SOFIA
 1 quartermaster regiment SOFIA
 1 heavy machine-gun battalion RADOMIR

Units under A' Army1 infantry division SOFIARegiments under this division:

1 infantry regiment SOFIA 50X1-HUM
 6 " " [redacted] located at
 ANO DJOUMAYA; one of its battalions at
 PETRICH
 25 " " SLIVNITSA
 1 artillery " VRATSA

VI DIVISION VRATSA

3 infantry regiment VIDIN
 36 " " ~~BELOGRADSKA~~ *Belogradchik* 50X1-HUM
 it comes under the IX Division, [redacted]
 [redacted] it is located at
 SOFIA [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 15 " " ~~BELOGRADSKA~~ *Belogradchik*
 35 " " VRATSA
 2 artillery " VRATSA

XII DIVISION VRATSA

STANKE DIMITROV
 11 infantry regiment PETRICH, moved to ~~ANO DJOUMAYA~~, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 it has 1500-2000 men.
 22 " " *STANKE DIMITROV* 50X1-HUM
~~VRATSA~~ (units of this reinforced the
 border-guard platoons of the 23 infantry
 regiment; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 39 " " ~~VRATSA~~ *Goitse Delchev*
 7 artillery " GARA PIRIN, moved from SIMAKOV and joined
 the 11 infantry regiment at ~~GORNA SVIRIAVA~~, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 and moved west. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 the 7 artillery regiment is in the
 area of KALUTA (Q.K.29-24).

B' ARMY PLOVDIVNon-Divisional units

2 mechanized heavy artillery regiment PLOVDIV
 2 mountain artillery regiment ASENDOVRAD
 2 a/a artillery regiment KAZANLIK
 2 a/tank " STARA ZAGORA
 2 mechanized " PLOVDIV

2 communications regiment PLOVDIV

2 quartermaster " PESHICAA ~~(KARLOVO)~~

2 heavy machine-gun battalion PESTERA (probably ~~KARLOVO~~) 50X1-HUM

II DIVISION PLOVDIV, [redacted] it
moved towards the Turkish borders along with units in
PLOVDIV [redacted] 50X1-HUM

9 infantry regiment ARDIN, part in PLOVDIV [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] the 9 infantry regiment moved
from PLOVDIV towards DOSPAT, perhaps to
DOBLEN [redacted] 50X1-HUM

27 infantry regiment TATAR PAZARLIK;
at north-west DOSPAT [redacted]

21 " " SMOLIAN [redacted]

2 ASENOWGRAD,
at PLOVDIV [redacted]

3 *artillery* " KHASKOVO

2 divisional communications battalion ~~KIRJALI~~ KURDZHALI

mechanized battalion "

quartermaster "

tank platoon "

cavalry troops "

X DIVISION KIRJALI KURDZHALI

non-divisional units

10 infantry regiment

KIRJALI

KURDZHALI

14 " "

ARDIN

47 " "

KRUMOVGRAD

CHORBAZLIYSKO

10 artillery "

DJORBJSKO, a unit at MAHAS (R.C.
04-05)

VII DIVISION STARA ZAGORA

12 infantry regiment KHARMANLI

23 " " KHASKOVO; [redacted] it 50X1-HUM

moved from KHASKOVO about two months ago
and settled at GARA PIRIN to guard from
Mount PIRIN up to PETRICH [redacted]; a
company is located at STARA ZAGORA.

30 " "

I SIMEONOVGRAD, [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] one of its battalions is at 50X1-HUM
IVA LOVGRAD 50X1-HUM

8 artillery "

NOVA ZAGORA, [redacted]
at PAKOVSKI (new name is DIMITROVGRAD)

50X1-HUM

2. ARMY ~~SHUMEN~~~~KOLAROVGRAD~~

Non-divisional units:

3 heavy artillery regiment

~~SHUMEN~~~~KOLAROVGRAD~~

50X1-HUM

located at VASHKOVO

it has 350 men.

3 mountain artillery regiment

~~TURGOVICHTE~~~~RELI DJOUNAYA~~

3 a/a " "

YAMBOL

3 a/tank " "

RAZGRAD

3 mechanized " "

SHUMEN

~~KOLAROVGRAD~~

3 communications " "

SHUMEN

3 quartermaster " "

SHUMEN

3 heavy artillery battalion

~~ELHOVO~~III Division ~~SLIVEN~~

11 infantry regiment

~~ELHOVO~~

24 " "

~~BUZGAS~~

29 " "

YAMBOL

6 artillery " "

SLIVEN

IV Division ~~SHUMEN~~~~KOLAROVGRAD~~

7 infantry regiment

~~SHUMEN~~

8 " "

VARNA (new name is STALIN)

19 " "

RAZGRAD; on 1 May 1950 this with the 3 anti/tank regiment went for summer exercises to an unknown location.

50X1-HUM

5 artillery regiment

~~SHUMEN~~~~KOLAROVGRAD~~15. 2. ARMY ~~PLEVEN~~

non-divisional units:

4 mechanized artillery regiment

PLEVEN

4 mountain artillery regiment

TURNOVO

4 a/a " "

GORNAL ~~YAKU~~ ~~CHOWITSA~~

4 a/tank " "

PLEVEN

50X1-HUM

4 mechanized " "

PLEVEN

4 communications " "

PLEVEN

4 heavy machine-gun battalion

~~PERDINATOWO~~

Nikha, lous, etc.

V Division ~~RUSE~~

5 infantry regiment

~~RUSE~~~~RUSE~~

31 " "

SILISTRA

50X1-HUM

- 9 -

23 infantry regiment

SVOSTOV

50X1-HUM

1 artillery

TURNOVO

IX Division ELVEN,

at LOVEB (verified)

50X1-HUM

1 infantry regiment

ELEVEN,

to Yugoslav borders immediately north of VI Division

34

"

"

LOVEB

18

"

"

TURNOVO

9 artillery

SEVLIEVO

XI Division ~~BURAS~~ ~~BURAS~~ This division is under formation at BURAS. It

has not been elucidated completely if the formation of this division has been completed and what units are included.

50X1-HUM

This, according to [redacted] has headquarters at AODIN ([redacted]). Also,

according to a report of S.A.R. (sic), formation of another infantry regiment

at BURAS [redacted] also, two artillery regiments, one at BURAS and

another at VILNA which probably belong to the XI Division [redacted]

[redacted] the XI Division will belong to the P' Army [redacted]

XII Division:

the S.D.A. (sic) that this

division is under formation at TARKOVITSK (X.J.03-09) (formerly ESKI DUDUMAYA)

[redacted] it concerns special administration of the partisan

brigades located in Macedonia of PIRIN, [redacted]

1. Armored Units:

1 armored Division

KAZANLIK

independent armored brigade

SOFIA;

[redacted] it moved towards the corner of the Greek-Yugoslav borders.

50X1-HUM

The 1 armored division includes the following units:

1 armored brigade

KAZANLIK;

it moved to PLOVDIV

2

"

"

PLOVDIV;

Turkish borders

it moved to the

50X1-HUM

armored brigade

Armored units were noted between RAKOVSKI and SLATENDOL. Perhaps they are units of this brigade.

50X1-HUM

armored brigade

STARA ZAGORA

one tank regiment

KAZANLIK (at airport)

one mechanized artillery regiment

KAZANLIK (barracks of 2 a/a artillery regiment).

one mechanized infantry regiment

" (barracks of 23 infantry regiment)

one anti/tank artillery platoon

KAZANLIK

one mixed battalion (mechanized, communications)

KAZANLIK

2 armored brigade

one tank regiment PLOVDIV

one mechanized artillery regiment PLOVDIV

one mechanized infantry "

one anti/tank artillery platoon "

one mixed battalion (mechanized, communications) PLOVDIV

3 armored brigade

one tank regiment STARA ZAGORA

one mechanized artillery regiment STARA ZAGORA

one infantry (mechanized) " " "

one mixed battalion (communications, mechanized) STARA ZAGORA

one anti-tank artillery platoon " "

independent armored brigade

one tank regiment SOFIA

one mechanized artillery regiment SAMOKOV

one mechanized infantry " SOFIA

one mixed battalion (communications, mechanized) SOFIA

one anti/tank artillery platoon "

17. Cavalry troops were not reported

50X1-HUM

one cavalry division is located at SOFIA.

Formation, Organization and Order of the Division

II Cavalry Brigade YAMPOL

III " " SHUMEN ~~SHUMEN~~ KOLAROVRAJ

2 horse-drawn artillery regiment NOVA ZAGORA

mechanized infantry regiment SLIVEN

Mixed unit (epilarchia (sic) (communications, mechanized) YAMPOL

II cavalry brigade YAMPOL

6 cavalry regiment SLIVEN

" " " YAMPOL

mechanized communications company YAMPOL

III cavalry brigade SILISTRIA

8 cavalry regiment DOBRICH ()

50X1-HUM

10 " " SHUMEN ~~SHUMEN~~ KOLAROVRAJ

mechanized communications company SHUMEN

Independent cavalry regiment "KVARDESKI KONEN POLA", formerly royal guard
regiment, located at SCPIA.

The 2 cavalry regiment which was reported dissolved, is not stated in a
new information that it is located at PLO'DIV ().

18. Order of battery guard of the border: () the following
order of the border battery guard () and some border-guard units:

50X1-HUM

1 battery SARAFOVO (R.C.326-412).

2 " POMORI (R.C.878-415)

3 " RAFTA (R.C.91-50)

" " HITOVO

NORTHERN DIVISION

" " VIGAN-RAPIA, area of NEZEPER

" " POMORI (R.C.886-409) ()

50X1-HUM

3 battery ATIGIA (R.C.839-089)

4 " SOZOPOL (R.C.823-240)

SOUTHERN DIVISION

5 " PRIMORSKO (R.C.985-080)

battery SVETI NIKOLA area (R.C.86-26)

BURGAS

There are two border-guard artillery regiments, one with headquarters at BURGAS

and the other at VARNA () because they are unique. Border

50X1-HUM

guard posts are located as follows:

Area of 81-27 - at ZOZEDSE (02-03)

ZOZOPOL (93-26) -at CHAREVO (08-97)

KALIANKA NOS KLOKITA (96-24) -at AKTOPOL (12-92)

MON ZEBIDIN (99-13) -KITEN (99-04)

PRIMORSKO (98-08)

50X1-HUM

() border-defense command

located at VARNA, of the 1 border defense regiment with headquarters at VARNA

and the 2 border defense regiment with headquarters at BURGAS whose platoon is
located at ZOZOPOL.

19. Movement of Units: Since March movements have been observed of units
and army troops in the area from ANO ~~BLAGOVERGAD~~ ^{BLAGOVERGAD} SIMITLI-KHUPNIK-KRESNA-GATA FIRM
as follows:

Unknown army unit settled at SIMITLI (Q.K. 12-82)

() the existence of one heavy artillery regiment, one
mountain regiment and one field artillery platoon at KHUPNIK (Q.K.13-76).

50X1-HUM

- 12 -

Existence of only one mountain artillery platoon [] at 50X1-HUM
 (Q.J.41-79). Similarly, at KREZNA there is unknown number of troops
 and artillery.

At GARA PIRIN there are considerable troops and infantry that arrived
 from a battalion located at ^{DRAGUMA} (K.L.05-42).

Army units are located at KOLAREVO (Q.K.07-24), KAHENA (Q.K.02-24),
^{CHUCHULIKOVO} (Q.J.00-25), KABRENE (Q.J.96-23), TSUTSULIKOVO (285-257), and unknown
 number belonging to the infantry battalion at PETRICH.

At SVETI VRATS there is a company of the 14 infantry regiment.

As to the artillery forces at KRUPNIK they are probably the 1 heavy
 artillery regiment of the 1 mountain regiment and the field platoon may be of
 the 7 regiment.

This is surmised from information that one heavy artillery regiment
 from ^{HAZLOK} along with the 14 infantry regiment moved the beginning of April
 towards ^{SOPIA} ^{BOJUMAYA}. From these the 14 infantry regiment settled at PETRICH, 50X1-HUM
 and the heavy artillery regiment must have remained at KRUPNIK under, []

[] the VII Division.

50X1-HUM

As to the mountain artillery it is probably the 1 mountain artillery
 regiment at ^{HAZLOK} which moved to GARA PIRIN and left its platoon at HAZLOK.

[] the 6 infantry regiment is
 located at ^{HAZLOK} ^{BOJUMAYA} with some of its battalions at PETRICH [].

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[] the 25 infantry regiment moved
 from HASKOVO to GARA PIRIN in February [].

50X1-HUM

[] a tank unit is located at ^{STANKO} ^{DIMITROV}, and this is
 probably the tank platoon of the VII Division which is located there.

50X1-HUM

[] the independent armored brigade of SOPIA moved
 towards the corner of the Greek-Yugoslav borders ([]).

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Other movements of army units were observed towards the Greek-Turkish
 borders. The following movements were reported:

From ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} through ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} there arrived beginning
 of April an unknown number of units of an infantry battalion and artillery
 platoon in the area of ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} (R.C.40-54).

Light movement of troops from ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} towards ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK}

were observed.

The 10 artillery regiment moved from ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK} to ^{HAZLOK} ^{HAZLOK}

and one of its batteries settled at MAKAS (R.C.04-05).

CHORBADZHISKI

On 28 March 1950 a train was seen carrying troops from PLOVDIV
to RAIKOVSKI; covered batteries were observed.

~~DIMITROVGRAD~~ the 2 armored brigade of PLOVDIV moved from
PLOVDIV towards the Turkish borders

armored army units were seen between RAIKOVSKI and SIATKOOL. It
~~DIMITROVGRAD~~ was not verified if this concerned units of the above brigade.

The armored brigade which is located at the airfield of KAZANLIK
(concerns the 1 armored brigade) was report on 2 April 1950 to have moved to
PLOVDIV.

the II Division of PLOVDIV moved towards the
Turkish borders

the 48 infantry regiment is located at
ARMIN).

The 3 heavy artillery regiment was reported on 20 March 1950 to be
at KASHOVO.

On 22 February 1950, the commander of the VII Division has visited the
border area along with two other generals and they remained three days.

On 28 May 1950 the commander of the VII Division, ATANASOV, accompanied
by officers, visited MAIKO GRADITS. Enrollement of houses was held at

~~MAIKO GRADITS~~ and SVILENGRAD for military needs. Interruption of lessons of
public education which was made since 28 May 1950 is probably related to
the movements which materialized and the school building will be used for
the army.

20. Mobilization and Recruitment: In every community there is a special
clerk who keeps the books on all males according to military class, their
address, etc. He is the representative of the recruiting office. Recruits,
five or six months before their summons, come before a council for examination.
The examining committee includes the mayor or president of the city or village
to which the recruit belongs, three or four representatives of the district
of prefect council, one or two army doctors, and the above special clerk. This
committee also gives the recruits a medical examination. Five or six months
before recruits are drafted into the army they appear before these councils
which collect according to the district of prefect center. After the examination
the results are sent by the committee to the recruiting offices; then orders
are sent to the communities as to where and when the draftee shall report.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Information on the ideologies of the recruit according to the examination of the Council are given by the representative of the community, district, or prefect council. From this information the Committee shall decide if the recruit will be sent to a camp for enlightenment or to a labor battalion. Those of doubtful ideologies are sent to the infantry.

21. There are recruiting offices in every district and they have numbers which correspond to the number of the large infantry units which are located in the district.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| VISIN | 3 recruiting office |
| MTA/LOMPAD | 15 " " |
| BRATSA | 35 " " |
| SOPIA | 1 and 6 recruiting office |
| ICHTIV | 2 " " |
| LEVEN | 4 " " |

In case of recruitment the recruits receive their orders by the president of the community as to which unit they should appear and when based on orders by the recruiting offices ().

50X1-HUM

At present the military class of 1928 and 1929 are serving ().
The class of 1930 has come before the military council ().

50X1-HUM

() it should have been called to arms in May ().
() a part of the 1927 class, probably specialized group, is serving.

Since the beginning of June offices of the navy and air corps were called and officers of tank-battle were also called for training ().

50X1-HUM

6 V i
Captain Bladov BLADIROV of armored units and reservist Second Lieutenant of the Infantry Dimitar Deli BOZOV, class of 1915, were summoned from (). The latter was summoned to appear on 27 June 1950.
(SVILENGRA)

50X1-HUM

On 1 March 1950 male-nurses had been summoned to the headquarters of the divisions ().

50X1-HUM

() summons papers have been distributed to all reserve officers and men in case of mobilization. ()

They were sent out to men up to forty-five and they were given a two hour limit to appear before the units in which they enrolled.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the class of 1930 was drafted into the 50X1-HUM
 Bulgarian army and that the class of 1931 is about to be drafted, there is
 an opinion that maybe the class of 1930 was drafted in certain areas.

Since the beginning of June horses, mules, and vehicles have been
 enrolled in Bulgaria. Those in SVILENGRAD were about to be examined by a
 military committee on 22 June 1950 at a location called "little island of
 SVILENGRAD) [redacted] and their owners were given special papers. 50X1-HUM

Until 1949 military service was twenty-four months for the infantry,
 cavalry, and artillery. [redacted] service was increased by 50X1-HUM
 one year in 1950.

22. Training: There is an academy called VASIL LEVSKI for permanent officers
 of the army at SOFIA. Graduates of the gymnasium enter this school and after
 three years the come forth as second lieutenants. There is also a military
 gymnasium VOENNA GIMNAZIA for students who have not completed the gymnasium
 or other school. After two years in this school it is compulsory for them
 to enter VASIL LEVSKI and after three years there they come out as second
 lieutenants.

General encyclopaedic lessons and those of a military nature are
 taught the first year at VASIL LEVSKI. The next two years the students are
 divided into different branches and receive specialized training. Russian
 is compulsory in this school.

There is another school at SOFIA, KH KRISTO BOTEV, for reserve officers.

[redacted] this was located outside of SOFIA in the 50X1-HUM
 suburbs of BOURNA BANA. [redacted] there are already 2,000 candidate
 reserve officers of all branches in this school.

Candidates are sent to this school from units after three months'
 service. Training is for one year in all arms.

[redacted] there are many non-commissioned officers' 50X1-HUM
 schools at SOFIA and TURNOVO. Non-commissioned officers who come out must 50X1-HUM
 serve in the army with pay for at least two years. These are called [redacted]
 and they become platoon commanders, administrative duties or office workers.

[redacted] training is one year in these schools. Non- 50X1-HUM
 commissioned officers' schools are as follows: [redacted] 50X1-HUM

In every regiment there is an officers school "KANDIDAT
 [redacted] "KOLA", with 5-6 months training. Those who come out with the grade of, 50X1-HUM
 excellent, 6, or very good, 5, become KANDIDAT ROBOFLER ([redacted])

- 16 -

officers. Those who come out with less than five are ^{AT 51} ~~OTBORNIAK~~ (selectee).

At SOFIA and ~~SHUMEN~~ ^{KOVAROVGRAD} there are army medical schools for non-commissioned officers, training is nine months. Candidates must be graduates of the

gymnasiums. After their graduation they have the name "SANITARNI PODOFIGERNI"

^{MAEDNITS} ~~"SANITARNI GOSNAB"~~ with ranks like the rest of the officers. After their service in the army they can exercise the profession of ~~doctor~~ ^{ASSISTANT FOR PHYSICIAN} in the villages.

There are Russian organizers in the military schools. In every unit, from company and above, there are two commanders; one is for the military training with the rest of the officers as aids and the other is the political instructor who is in charge of political instruction.

Since March intensive training of the Bulgarian army and particularly according to units has been taking place. It was stated that the 39 infantry regiment since 21 March until 2 April was exercising in the area of (Q.K.72-35) south of ⁰ SAMOVSKA (Q.K.83-44).

The 19 infantry regiment on 1 March 1950 was exercising in road-fighting.

50X1-HUM

One bridge-building battalions at BELENE was exercising in the crossing of rivers.

Units at KIROVJALI were walking from Saturday morning until Sunday evening. The 14 infantry regiment of PETRICH is also busy training.

These exercises are probably a part of the training program for the preparation of the large summer ^{MANEUVERS} gymnastics which, according to one report will take place at HASOVO.

Commander of the VIII Division, ATANASOV and one lieutenant general named STCYTSOTSOGLOU went to Russia for training.

23. Discipline, morale, recreation: Only single desertions are observed towards the neighboring countries and this is made known in the papers.

Special theatrical groups entertain the army units and also the theatre of SOFIA and the Lyrical Stage.

Near the Ministry of National Defense there is a place called VOENEN ^{THE "MILITARY CLUB" KNEBIX TIME} ANSA BEL which holds dances, musicals, and literary recreation. This group goes to the different units and gives free recreational performances. There are also mobile movies. Every regiment has an officers club which has a radio and a loudspeaker. There is also a canteen for the soldiers under the supervision of an administrator. If there is a suitable radio program it is broadcasted to the soldiers. In every unit there are theatrical groups of officers and soldiers

called SAMODEINI KOLEKTINI composed of singers, actors, musicians, etc. who give performances every Saturday afternoon. If there is a theatrical or movie performance in a town where there are army units it is shown to the units if it is Communistic.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] furloughs are not given to the soldiers and they cannot associate with civilians. Main topic of conversation is the hydrogen bomb. The morale is low [redacted]

50X1-HUM

21. Armament: Bulgarian army is supplied with Russian armament and some German and Czechoslovak.

Artillery:

The 1 anti-tank artillery regiment (each platoon) has two batteries, 0.075 mm. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

3 heavy artillery regiment has a total of fourteen batteries, the majority of them 80 mm. and 70 mm., Russian models; 4 anti-aircraft, Russian batteries. (one report verified).

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the following batteries for guarding the borders are:

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 battery | 4 Russian cannons, 150mm. |
| | 4 " " 7.5 " anti/tank |
| | 10 " " 7.5 " 1914-1918 origin |
| 2 battery | 4 " " 22mm. SNAYDER SNAYDER <i>SHNEIDER</i> |
| | 2 " " 25mm. KRUPP |
| | 4 " " 7.5 mm. anti/tank |
| 3 battery | 4 " " 22mm., SNAYDER SNAYDER <i>SHNEIDER</i> |
| | 4 " " 7.5 mm. anti/tank |
| | 10 " " 7.5 mm. field |
| 4 battery | 4 " " 7.5 mm. German |
| | 4 " " 7.5 mm. anti/tank |
| 5 battery | 4 Russian " HLCS |
| | 14 " 7.5) Field type, 1914-1918 |
| | 8 " 10) |
| | 2 " 7.5, anti/tank |

The battery located at POMORIK (886-409) will be supplied with Russian artillery, 13 mm.

Tanks

The armored units have the following tanks:

T-34: armor, 35-110 kil., armament is one machine-gun, 65 mm. and two heavy batteries; Diesel Motor, 550 horse-power; 50 kilometers an hour in the field; radius of activity, 300 kilometers; reserve fuel for 500 kilometers.

German MARK IV (smooth (sic) war).

Mechanized cannon ZIS-76, thorax, 50 mm., motor ZIS, 60 horse-power.

Infantry: [redacted] in every unit the ~~on officer~~

50X1-HUM

non-commissioned officer group leader carries a German ~~SWAIZER~~ automatic or Austrian SPAGIN with 72 cartridges. Similarly, every group has one Czech machine-gun 8 mm. PVEN type, with 25 cartridges; every gun-bearer carries two cartridge cases with 25 cartridges.

[redacted] the following on salaries of officers and men:

50X1-HUM

soldier 100 leva monthly

candidate non-commissioned officer 200 leva monthly

candidate non-commissioned officer after two years service and for as

long as he desires to remain in the army receives 7.000 leva monthly.

non-commissioned officer 2.000 leva monthly

sergeant-major 10.000 leva "

second lieutenant 11.000

first lieutenant 12.000

captain 13.500

major 15.000

lieutenant colonel 17.000

colonel 19.000

general 25.000

Families of soldiers do not receive money nor any special care.

25. Food, clothing: [redacted] every soldier receives daily

50X1-HUM

one kilogram (= 2.2 pounds) dark bread, 40 cigarettes monthly, 75 grams soap

monthly; meat is given once a week and usually on Sunday. Every soldier

receive one winter and one summer uniform yearly, one pair of shoes which are

replaced when worn out. Except for the armored units and Tradovaks, they wear

boots. Officers and men of the cavalry wear spurs and if officers of other

branches desire. Socks and underwear are furnished by the soldier himself.

Those who wear army shoes are given socks. All soldiers are given a raincoat

and blanket.

Army branches are distinguished by a two inch tape running on the outer seam of their trousers. Colors of different branches are:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Infantry | red |
| cavalry | white |
| artillery | yellow |
| mechanized | black |

Officers of the various branches are distinguished by the same colors which are also included on their epaulets. The color of the epaulets of the land army is yellow, of the Militia white. Soldiers and officers have the five-pointed star on their caps.

The units have flags. These are the old tri-colored Bulgarian flag which has the five-pointed star on the top corner. [redacted] on

50X1-HUM

the distinctions of vehicles. [redacted]

[redacted] Military vehicles are green. It is

reported that units of the regular army, besides the border army, have identity codes names using different names of rivers, mountains, flowers, before which comes the word MODEL. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

27. The Bulgarian army uses the following types of vehicles:

German GAZ, LITZ, MERCEDES, REPAULT.

German LBS, 3 tons and 4 tons, MOLATOV, 2½ tons and Russian Jeeps.

Czech [redacted] SODA, 6 tons and 7 tons.

Heavy artillery and field artillery use caterpillar vehicles.

These vehicles do not belong to the units but to the vehicle regiments.

The two-wheelers and four-wheelers of the regiments belong to the special transportation company (first information) and there are about twenty of them along with the mobile kitchen.

Every machine-gun company for its transportation needs has 12 mules and every infantry officer from platoon-leader and above has his own horse.

27. Military warehouses and factories; Every regiment has a clothing and food administrator (KOMAKINSKI) who is a non-commissioned officer and who has two aids. One of them is for food supply. He supervises according to every regiment the vegetable-garden, pig sty or cows and also the bread-baking of the regiment. The other aid is in charge of supplies of all other equipment.

every company has a special supplies warehouse for clothing and equipment under the supervision of a warrant officer and a soldier who is in charge of the warehouse. Military warehouses are located:

KAZANLIK [redacted]

50X1-HUM

LOM, about 4 kilometers west of the last house of the city and 1 1/2 kilometers from the southern bank of the Danube there are cement underground warehouses for ammunition. Between these and 1/2 kilometer from the river there are jails for political prisoners. The warehouses are surrounded by barbed-wire and are guarded by fifteen soldiers. Inside and outside the warehouses there are observation posts. These warehouses contain munition of every type and they are covered by dirt. Along the Danube between the jails (they are very high) and practically in contact with them the public road of LOM-VIDIN goes through.

It was reported that at GARA FIRIN there are military warehouses

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] The food warehouses at KREMOVGRAD were reported to be located in the buildings of the 11 border section above and west of the wooden bridge.

The known munitions factory of KAZANLIK is called ZADOR, No. 8 or 10: (Location no. 8 or 10) and is located 2-3 kilometers and is located 2-3 kilometers south of it. [redacted] makes

50X1-HUM

grenades, cartridges, hand-grenades, artillery bullets. There are about 2,000 workers and it is one of the largest of its type in Bulgaria. It is generated by electricity and receives its power from an electric station of the city. In the area of the factory which is large there are warehouses for the ammunition.

2. Permanent army installations: At LOM and at the south end of the city, 2 kilometers from the Danube, there are barracks which were built for the cavalry; until recently and even today a battalion, anti/tank artillery, of the VI Division is located there. (note: probably the battalion of the 1 anti/tank regiment of the VI Division).

At VRAISA, 2 kilometers north-west of the city near the jails there are barracks of the 35 infantry regiment.

At VIDIN there are barracks in the city and near the Danube.

At PETRICH the barracks are located at the northern end of the city.

50X1-HUM

As to internal regulation and installation of barracks [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] every regiment has its own barracks and every company its own building.

which includes sleeping quarters and a restaurant. Beds of officers are
 non-ant double. They are given one blanket, pillow, and sheet. []

50X1-HUM

[] at SERSETS (probably STREETS (R.C. 19-1))

50X1-HUM

there are two Trudovak battalions working on installations for the 24 regiment.

29. [] there is an information office which belongs to the

50X1-HUM

Ministry of the Army and that it follows officers and soldiers; nothing else is
 stated.

30. [] the place of residence of a unit

50X1-HUM

(headquarters) is not censored []

31. Military equipment in general: When work was begun again at
 SOFAMIE (25 March 1950) the first thing of the daily order was the censure
 of the production of arms and munition. According to the bill censure would
 be carried out by the Ministry of Defense and Interior []

50X1-HUM

War equipment for the army is supplied by Russia and Czechoslovakia
 through the harbors of VARNA, BURGAS and RUSE, and the war factories operating
 in Bulgaria

From information (Army General Headquarters), []

50X1-HUM

[] two unknown ships loaded with artillery and ammunition arrived at the
 harbors of VARNA and BURGAS. [] the following equipment
 movements were reported []

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

| Equipment | From | To |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 30-32 anti/tanks <i>ARTILLERY PRODS</i> | RUSE | RAZGRAD where there are 15 other a/tanks. |
| <i>HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES</i> number of trucks, automobile more only chassis large AND LARGE CHASSIS | unknown origin came by boat | BURGAS |
| 3 tanks | " | PLEVEN |
| 30 German batteries | RUSE | SVIATOV |
| 10 trucks full of machinery and car chassis | unknown | SVIATOV |
| 40 tanks | " | SVIATOV KILARONRAD |
| 30 platforms(rafts) with large batteries | VARNA <i>ITALIN</i> | KARONAT <i>Polyakov</i> |

20 heavy batteries arrived on night of 27-28 Feb 1950 from GORNIA DUCHENAYA to PLEVEN.

12. Fortifications:

On an elevation near NEVROKOP fortification projects are being executed by the entire strength of the 39 infantry regiment. Underground warehouses are being built for the storage of equipment [redacted]

50X1-HUM

The 7 artillery regiment is ~~organising itself~~ ^{TS-00004} on a hill, 1,000 meters, south of SADOVO (K.70-34) [redacted]

50X1-HUM

A company of the 39 regiment was busy two days with campaign projects on an elevation located 1,000 meters south of SADOVO (K.66-36), west of the highway leading from KATO NEVROKOP towards ~~AKO~~ NEVROKOP.

CHUCHULIGORO

At DOLNO SPADSOVO (K.307-276) a labor battalion arrived from ~~TSUTSULIKOVA~~ (K.283-256) busy digging up banks [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Along the boundaries from (K.175-215) up to (K.190-235), a passage 7 meters wide and at a distance from the boundary line from 10 meters up to 50 meters was cleared of trees by the Bulgarians; these cut-down trees were not cut completely but the trunks were left at a height of 70-90 centimeters. (Info. General Army headquarters).

[redacted] in the area of STRADZAS (R.H.35-87) there are fortifications and that these fortifications towards the border area were constructed during 1941-1942.

50X1-HUM

34. Security Corps: The security army, [redacted] as P/2 belongs to the Ministry of Defense and according to another information, [redacted] belongs to the Ministry of Interior [redacted].

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

35. Order of Border Units:

SECTOR at MOCHILGRAD under which comes the UCHASTUK of SLAVOVGRAD (R.F.75-17), DJORRAJISKO (R.F.99-17), KRUMOVORAD (R.C.19-24), AVREN (R.C.24-05), PIRIVEN (R.C.47-18).

Under the UCHASTUK of SLAVOVGRAD come the following ZASTAVA: At location (R.F.63200) west of ~~GERBIA~~ ^{GERBIA} REKA, at KOHLILJADAL (R.F.34-17), at location (R.F.69-15), at location (R.F.75-14), at KUSAL (R.F.79-09).

Under SECTOR DJORRAJISKO belong the following ZASTAVA: At PALABANSKA (R.F.94-08), DOLNO KAPINOVO (R.F.28-05), KURU TSEME (R.F.91-04), at ~~MAKAZ~~ ^{MAKAZ} (R.F.91-05), at SUMNATITSA (R.F.96-04), at GORNA MAKAZ (R.C.02-04), at ~~THOMIR~~ ^{THOMIR} (R.C.06-07).

Under the UCHASTUK of AVREN belong the following ZASTAVA:

At ^(6.9) KUMYUVALE (R.C.09-05), at ^(6.9) FLAKOTS DERE (R.C.12-90), at ^(6.9) EGREK (R.C.15-01),
at ^(6.9) KUMYUVALE (R.C.21-90).

Under the SECTOR of PLEVEN are the following ZASTAVA:

At KUMYUVALE (R.C.31-08), at TSUNKURITE (K.C.36-10), at GORNI (K.C.41-07).

SECTOR at METVIN (R.F.15-39). Under this SECTOR belong the UCHASTUK
of DOB-AT (R.K.99-49), illegible writing (R.F.14-43), ^(6.9) ROBOZEN (R.F.53-39).

Under the SECTOR of RADOZEN belong the following ZASTAVA:

At KUMYUVALE (R.F.34-30), ARDA (R.F.36-27), TSANTSAS (R.F.44-23), ^(6.9) KUMYUVALE (R.F.46-17),
KUMYUVALE (R.F.46-20), and at (R.F.63-20).

[redacted] there are also the following border-guard 50X1-HUM
units:

At (K.472-261) ZASTAVA group of which is the guard-post at (K.470-289).

(K.521-241) ZASTAVA, strength of 48 men with two heavy machine-guns.

LETOVO (K.391-260)

NOVO KOTNOVO (K.323-258) ZASTAVA

TRUSHOVO (K.283-327), army platoon, [redacted]

50X1-HUM

PETROVO (K.K.42-28), SECTOR, 150 men.

TOPLUNISKA (K.K.256-283) ZASTAVA

TRUSHOVO (K.K.230-278) ZASTAVA

RASDAK (K.K. 158-250) "

(K.148-223) "

(K.172-247) SECTOR

TRUSHOVO (K.K. 077-227) "

SALAMENKA (K.84-08) ZASTAVA 30 men

TRUSHOVO (K. 8-05) " 20-25 men.

Belong to the battalion of the
border army of PETRICH.

Around end of March the SECTOR NEVROKOP was reinforced by 300 soldiers. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] on the reinforcement of the border-guard platoons. [redacted]

[redacted] these were reinforced by 15 more men and their strength now comes 50X1-HUM

to 45 men.

31. [redacted] soldiers of the military class of 1946 are

50X1-HUM

being released and these are being replaced by those of class of 1949 drafted

in February.

35. [redacted] soldiers of 50X1-HUM
 units after a years training are divided into two categories; half are sent to
 the border sections to guard the borders and the other half remain in the units
 for the reception and training of new recruits. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]
 [redacted] there is no distinction between the regular
 army and the security army of the borders in regards to food, pay, clothing,
 and shoes.

The border-guard platoons were reinforced by two heavy Russian
 machine guns each [redacted] 50X1-HUM

All border-guard units are supplied with Russian armament. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

36. Labor Battalions: Labor battalion belongs to the Ministry of National
 Defense [redacted]. Commander is General Blagoy IBANOV [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 Basic unit is the battalion and headquarters of the battalion is the labor
 area (TRUDOVA OBLAST). 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the total strength of the labor army is 50X1-HUM
 50,000 men [redacted].

It is verified that headquarters of the 8 district command is at
 STARA ZAGORA. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there is a labor area at PERNIK which has 50X1-HUM
 jurisdiction up to the Greek borders. Probably concerns the 7 district command
 which has headquarters at RADOMIR. [redacted] on 50X1-HUM
 movements of labor battalions:

At STREDETS (K.C.49-17) there are 2 battalions constructing/living
 for the army. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

In the area of BELEN-SVISTOV there are 500-600 men working on irrigation
 projects. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

~~CHUGULANOV~~
 The labor battalion at ~~TOULCHIKOVO~~ (K.283-256) moved to ~~DOLNO SPASCOVO~~
~~CHUGULANOV~~
 (K.307-276) and arrived at ~~TOULCHIKOVO~~ on 1 April 1950 [redacted] 50X1-HUM

End of March about 1,000 men of the labor battalions arrived at SVETI
 VRATS and 8,000 more were expected. It was rumored that they would build a
 public highway from SVETI-VRATS (Q.J.23-44), ~~MAKRI~~ ^{MAKRI} ~~TRUDIM~~ (Q.K.29-48), towards
 PANJSKO (Q.K.43-72). This unit lived outside the city in requisitioned
 buildings [redacted] 50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

→ (PRIMARY SECURITY PATROL NOT INSTALLATION)

50X1-HUM

[redacted] there are shipyards at VARNA and
for building and repairing small merchant ships. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

30. Aircorps: [redacted]

[redacted] the organisation of the Bulgarian aircorps is as follows:

6 pursuit division

BOZORISTE

16 pursuit regiment

26 " "

KARLSVO

LEVSKI GRAD

target attack division

PLOVDIV

12 target attack regiment

PLOVDIV

25 " "

GORMA OREHOVITSA

A parachute regiment is located at STARA ZAGORA

5 bomber division

GERAF IGNA

TIEVO

15 " regiment

25 " "

BARTSEK

BALCHIK

Also, the following units, which information is not verified:

Reconnaissance unit

SOFIA

" "

PLOVDIV

group of sea-planes

VARNA

The Commander of the air forces, ^{Gen.} ZAHARIEV, [redacted] was located
with his staff and ~~thirteen~~ fifteen Russian officers in the barracks of the
6 infantry regiment at SOFIA [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

It was stated that there are 70-80 Bulgarian pursuit planes and
bomber planes at the airfield of LOVE [redacted]

50X1-HUM

A number of planes arrived at the airfield of KAZANLIK.

The technical aircorps school which was located at LOVE, after the
departure of the mechanized brigade from the airfield of KAZANLIK, installed
itself in the barracks of the KAZANLIK airfield and began operating [redacted]

50X1-HUM

30. Officers and men wear light blue uniforms and on their caps they wear
a wing with a star in the middle.

The wings of the airplanes have a red star above and below and the
tail has the Bulgarian national colors, white and red star, green, red. The
planes are whitish in color.

[redacted] the following airfields:

50X1-HUM

Bozhunichte

BOZORIST

VRAZNEVNA

PLOVDIV

GERAF IGNA

TILIS

TELICH

TIEVO

BARTSEK

BALCHIK

KARNOVO

STARA ZAGORA

LEVSKI GRAD

~~REDACTED~~
BOYHOVATS
(S.W.)

DORRICH

MALIEVO

BUDAS

GOREA OREHOVITSA

[REDACTED] work on the repair and maintenance of the landing field 50X1-HUM

and begun at [REDACTED] NEVRCKOP [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

In the village of KRIMOVO (R.F.54-94) on the railroad line of SOPIA

[REDACTED] there is a military airfield. At IVAILOVGRAD [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] there is a landing field for airplanes [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

At the airfield of DOBRITS ^{Tdskh's} they are continuing to widen and ^{surface} ~~regulate~~

^{strip} the airfield and construct 5-6 underground ^{hangars} ~~hangars~~ under the supervision of Russian

technicians [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

1. Army

Attachment D

the labor army 50X1-HUM

has been subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense. All the armed forces except the Security Corps are subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense.

General Headquarters also comes under this ministry

The Bulgarian army is organized into four armies, A', B', C', and D', which are composed of infantry units and cavalry units.

1' Army

Infantry Divisions

Artillery Regiment: two platoons, two batteries each, 16 artillery pieces

Mountain artillery regiments: 2 platoons, 2 batteries, 16 artillery pieces

anti/aircraft regiments: 3 platoons, 3 batteries each, 36 artillery pieces

anti/tank regiments: 2 platoons, 3 batteries each, 24 artillery pieces

Mechanized regiments: 2 battalions, each one has an administrative company, bridge and supply company, mine company

Communication regiments: two battalions

Vehicle regiments:

Quartermaster Regiments

Heavy machine-gun battalions: three companies: 36 machine-guns

Army police battalions:

According to a report each of the regiments, average and anti/tank artillery, have

three batteries, of four artillery pieces and the mountain artillery

has three batteries of four artillery pieces each.

50X1-HUM

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Infantry Division

Three Infantry Regiments

Field Artillery Regiments: two platoons of three batteries with four artillery pieces, 24 artillery artillery pieces.

The first platoon has artillery pieces, 76.2 Russian; the second platoon has 10.5, German Gacupitsa and the third has both types.

anti/tank artillery platoon: 12 artillery pieces, 76.2 or 57 mm.

reconnaissance group (half on horses and other half mechanized)

tank company

mechanized battalion (administrative company, mine, bridge, supply companies, total of 264 men).

Communication Battalion

50X1-HUM

Quartermaster Battalion

Transportation battalion or company:

[redacted] the company has 70 vehicles, 3-tons ZIS and a small number of Fords and Opel. 160 men.

Medical Group

Veterinary Group.

Infantry Regiment

50X1-HUM

Two infantry battalions (Some of the infantry regiments have three battalions. [redacted] all the regiments have three infantry battalions).

One special battalion

Transportation company

Infantry Battalion

Shock companies: light machine-guns, 7.62, Dektarev, 90

Mortar companies: mortars, 82 mm., 6-9

Machine-gun company: Machine-gun Maxim-Sokolov, 9

Anti/tank artillery platoons: anti-tank artillery pieces, 4.5 mm., 2

Communication platoon

Special Battalion

Battery of Direct Accompaniments: four artillery pieces, 76.2 mm.

Mortar Company: 4-6 mortars, 120 mm.

Anti/tank artillery batteries: six artillery pieces, 4.5 mm. or 57 mm. or 76.2 mm.

Communication-Mechanized company

Reconnaissance and machine-gun companies.

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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Infantry Company

Infantry Platoons 3: Light machine guns Dektiaref, 9; nine rifles;
3 mortars, 50 mm.

Infantry platoon groups 3: Light machine-guns Dektiaref 3; 3 rifles and
1 mortar, 50 mm.

Infantry group, 11 men: One light Dektiarev machine-gun; one rifle.

Armored UnitsArmored Divisions

Two tank regiments with three battalions each; 21 tanks each battalion.
Total number of tanks about 150, mainly T-34.

Mechanized infantry regiments: three battalions with three companies
Heavy artillery company
Other units

Heavy mechanized artillery regiments, two platoons, three batteries,
21 artillery pieces, ZIS, on crawlers.

Anti-tank artillery platoons: three batteries, 12 artillery pieces.
machine-gun platoon; four machine-guns
anti/aircraft artillery platoon: 3 batteries; 12 pieces
mechanized reconnaissance group: 12 light tanks
24 armored vehicles
18 motorcycles

Pick-up battalion

Communication platoon or battalion

medical company

Armored Brigades: same formation as above; it has one tank regiment. Rest of
Units same as brigade. The 1 armored brigade of Sofia has two tank regiments
substantially formed into a division. The brigade of Plovdiv also has this
formation.

Cavalry Divisions: 3 brigades

Cavalry Brigades: 2 cavalry regiments

artillery cavalry platoon, two batteries, 8 artillery pieces

anti/aircraft batteries

anti-tank batteries

communication and mechanized company

Units under General Army Headquarters

Heavy artillery regiments

vehicle regiments

railroad regiments

communication regiments, parachute regiments, coastal defense command.

Total of Main Army Units

| Armies | DIVISIONS | | | BRIGADES | |
|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | INFANTRY | Cavalry | ARMORED | CAVALRY | ARMORED |
| 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| A' | I, VI, VII | | | | |
| B' | II, VIII, X | | | | |
| C' | III, IV | | | | |
| | IV, IX, XI, XII | | | | |

REGIMENTS

| | INF. | ART. | MECH. INF. | CAV. | MECH. | COMM. | QM. | RR. | VEH. | PARACHUTE. | HEAVY MACHINE GUNS. |
|---------------|------|------|------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------------|---------------------|
| ARMY | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| ARMY | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| ARMY | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| ARMY | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Inf. Div. | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 2 | ? | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " Div. | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| " Brig. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| " (Artillery) | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| " (Artillery) | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

Order of UnitsA' Army, headquarters is Sofia

1 heavy artillery regiment Sofia: [redacted] three batteries 50X1-HUM
have moved to the area of Pirin

1 mountain artillery regiment Raslek (Q.K.42-88), a battery at Nevrokop (Q.K.62-43)

1 anti/aircraft artillery regiment Sofia

1 anti/tank artillery regiment Radomir (Q.E.05-98)

1 mechanized artillery regiment Panchisrevo (X.L.42-00), its battalion probably
moved to Pirin

1 communications regiment Sofia

1 quartermaster regiment Sofia

1 heavy artillery battalion Radomir (Q.E.05-98)

1 military police regiment Sofia 50X1-HUM

I Division located at Sofia: [redacted] has moved from Sofia to area of
Radomir (Q.E.05-98) - Koustendil (Q.D.90-27).

1 infantry regiment: left Sofia towards Yugoslav border; unknown location

1 infantry regiment: left Sofia and in October was seen at Panchisrevo (X.L.42-00)

25 " " : Gara Pirin (Q.K.16-61), its battalion in area of (Q.K.010-267)
and (Q.K.19-49).

4 artillery regiment: Sofia; in June its light artillery moved from Sofia;
probably this regiment.

II DIVISION headquarters moved from Vratsa (X.F.58-16) to Koulas (W.K.79-98)

1 country regiment headquarters at Vidia (X.A.09-09) in village of Rouptsai (X.A.04-09)

10 infantry regiment Vratsa (X.F.58-16)

15 infantry regiment Bala Oratnik (W.K.92-68)

2 artillery regiment Mashovo subordinated to the II Division

III Division, headquarters moved from Doupatitsa (Q.E.15-24) to area of Gara Djournaya

14 infantry regiment located at Gara Djournaya (Q.K.12-96), its battalion at
Patrik.

22 infantry regiment Doupatitsa (Q.E.15-24)

39 infantry regiment Nevrokop (Q.K.63-43), moved in October north probably
to Prounik (X.L.08-18)

13 infantry regiment Koustendil (Q.D.80-86)

7 artillery regiment Kroupanik (Q.K.13-76)

B' Army, headquarters, Plovdiv

2 heavy artillery regiment Kereva (R.G.23-63)

2 mountain artillery regiment - Asenovgrad (R.F.58-85)

2 anti/aircraft artillery regiment Stara Zagora (R.P.23-30)
 2 anti/tank artillery regiment Stara Zagora
 2 mechanized artillery regiment Plovdiv
 3 communications regiment Plovdiv 50X1-HUM
 2 quartermaster regiment Plovdiv
 2 heavy machine-gun battalion Pesters (R.P.11-92)
 2 military police battalion Plovdiv

II Division headquarters at Plovdiv

2 infantry regiment Plovdiv
 9 infantry regiment Plovdiv or Ardin (B.F.38-38)
 21 infantry regiment Smolian (R.F.40-40) its battalion at Oustovo (R.F.48-39)
 27 infantry regiment Gasarjik (R.A.14-08)
 3 infantry regiment Plovdiv

VIII Division headquarters at Haskovo (R.G.13-75)

12 infantry regiment headquarters at Harmanli (R.G.42-74)
 23 infantry regiment Haskovo (R.G.13-75)
 30 infantry regiment Symeonovgrad (R.G.38-85)
 8 artillery regiment Orehovo (R.G.64-73) and Nova Zagora (R.P.51-36)

X Division headquarters at Kurdjali (R.P.97-44)

10 infantry regiment, headquarters at Kurdjali, located at Siroko Pol (R.G.08-44)
 44 infantry regiment Ardin (R.F.38-38)
 47 infantry regiment Kroumovgrad (R.G.16-22)
 10 artillery regiment Momchilgrad (R.G.01-31) and Jorbatsisko (R.G.00-15),
 Makas (R.G.02-04)

CATY, headquarters moved from Shoumen (X.J.32-12) to Sliven (R.B.11-98)

3 heavy artillery regiment headquarters at Shoumen, probably at Nova Zagora
 3 mountain artillery regiment Baki Djounaya (X.J.03-09)
 3 anti/aircraft artillery regiment Gorna Orehovitsa (X.W.31-98)
 3 anti/tank artillery regiment Rasgrad (X.J.00-42)
 3 mechanized regiment Shoumen, probably moved to Elhovo
 3 communication regiment Shoumen " " "
 3 quartermaster regiment " " " "
 3 heavy machine-gun battalion Elhovo (R.G.99-99)
 3 military police battalion Shoumen, probably moved to Elhovo

III Division headquarters located at Sliven (R.B.11-89), at Yambol (R.B.95-35)

11 infantry regiment Elhovo (R.O.99-99) - Pakia (R.C.41-02)
 24 infantry regiment Bourgas (R.O.74-34) to Krousevats (R.C.75-09)
 29 infantry regiment Elhovo (R.O.99-99). Reported that it was recently formed. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 6 artillery regiment Elhovo-Pakia ; probably at Sliven 50X1-HUM

IV Division located at Shoumen: moved south to Bourgas Hill. [redacted] reported to have moved to the area of Raccovo-Elisura, Simitli, Gorna Djoumaya, Boboselo.

7 infantry regiment Shoumen; 27-28 September 1950 moved from Shoumen to Sliven (R.B.11-89)
 8 Infantry regiment Varna
 19 " " Rasgrad (X.J.00-40)
 5 artillery regiment from Shoumen moved to the area of A' Army. Probably located at Presnik (X.K.02-68) or Sveti Vrats (Q.K.24-44).

D' Army headquarters at Pleven (X.C.44-34)

4 heavy artillery regiment Pleven
 4 mountain artillery " Turnovo (X.M.26-45)
 4 a/a " " Telis (X.C.15-28), probably.
 4 mechanized regiment " from Pleven to Balens (X.C.88-59)
 4 anti/tank artillery " Pleven
 4 communication regiment "
 4 quartermaster regiment "
 4 machine-gun battalion Ferdinandovo, old report
 4 military police battalion Pleven

V Division: moved from Rousse (X.H.55-78) and not known where located now. Probably at Orasen north of Trojan (X.M.50-24).

5 infantry regiment moved from Rousse about 10 kilometers southeast. [redacted] it is located at Presnik (X.K.02-19). 50X1-HUM
 33 infantry regiment Moved from Svistov; [redacted] it is at Krashin (?), area of Trojan (X.M.50-24).
 18 infantry regiment Turnovo (X.M.27-44) 50X1-HUM
 1 artillery " [redacted] located outside of Rousse about 10 kilometers. Location now unknown.

IX Division: moved towards Yugoslav border between the I and VI Divisions.

4 infantry regiment Pleven; moved; probably located at Radmir (Q.E.08-91)
 34 infantry regiment formerly at Lovets (X.C.52-04)
 36 infantry regiment Orehovo (X.F.95-73) or Balogrataik (W.K.91-68)
 9 artillery regiment Sevlievo

II Division, headquarters at Bourgas, regarded as formed and armed at Bourgas.
Units are not known.

XII Division, headquarters at Dobrich (X.K.05-44).

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 31 Infantry regiment | Silistria (X.D.60-04), strength of battalion |
| 32 Infantry regiment | location not known |
| 46 Infantry regiment | Dobrich (X.K.05-44) |
| 12 artillery regiment | Dobrich |

Armored Units

1 Armored Brigade (Division located at Sofia)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 tank regiment | Sofia |
| 2 tank regiment | Sofia |
| 1 mechanized infantry regiment | Samakov |
| 1 artillery regiment | Prezvik |

2 Armored Brigade Plovdiv; its units are exercising with units of the VIII division in the area of Haskovo-Stenimaho.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 2 tank regiment | Plovdiv |
| 2 mechanized infantry regiment | Plovdiv |
| 2 mechanized artillery regiment | Plovdiv |

Cavalry Units

1 Cavalry Brigade Sofia

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1 cavalry regiment | Prezvik |
| 2 cavalry regiment | Lom |
| cavalry guard regiment | Sofia |

2 Cavalry Brigade Yambol

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 cavalry regiment | Yambol |
| 6 cavalry regiment | Yambol (maybe Pleven) |

3 Cavalry Brigade Silistri

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 8 cavalry regiment | Silistri |
| 10 cavalry regiment | Shoumen (probably Dobrich) |

Units under General Army Headquarters

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Heavy artillery regiment | Sofia |
| vehicle, communication regiments | " |
| parachute regiment | Stara Zagora |
| higher command of coastal defense | Varna |
| Coastal defense regiment | " |
| Coastal defense regiment | Bourgas |

Units

Development of the XI Division is verified. The XII Division includes the XI infantry regiment, decreased strength; 32 infantry regiment, location unknown; the 46 infantry regiment and the 12 artillery regiment.

Report is repeated that the 1 armored brigade of Sofia has 2 tank regiments substantially formed into a division. [redacted] the brigade of Plovdiv is also going to take this formation. Intentions are for the armored division to be formed in each Army. 50X1-HUM

It is probable that the 13 infantry regiment is subordinate to the VII Division.

Recently the 40 infantry regiment with men from the class of 1928, under the III Division, was developed.

Infantry regiments have 3 battalions.

Recruitment

End of August and beginning of September the entire class of 1930 was called and inducted for the land army. Since June 1950, reserve officers and specialist soldiers were called, total number being about 40,000 men. Reservists are of the classes of 1922-1927. Branches of communication and artillery were called. Officers were called from the areas of Sofia, Plovdiv, Rousse, Nevrokop. About 3000 reserve officers were being trained at Sofia. It appears that only men loyal to the Party were called.

All types of vehicles were listed and classified.

Not discharge of reservists or old classes was noted.

Military service should be regarded as having increased in all branches as follows: Infantry, from 2 years to 3; special branches from 2½ years up to 4.

Increase of the service period, [redacted] was going to begin with the class of 1929. May and June the reservists were classified. 50X1-HUM

The following are not serving under arms:

Part of the class of 1927, specialized units.

The classes of 1928, 1929, and 1930, but not from all areas.

Number of reserve officers and men, about 40,000.

In some area of south-east Bulgaria, some were called from the military class of 1931 before the recruiting councils. This was not reported in other areas. It is said that there are about 40-45,000 men from each class. [redacted]

[redacted] Bulgaria is divided into 57 recruiting districts. 50X1-HUM

Training

All branches, according to their areas, participated in exercises.

All units moved from their winter installations to participate in the gymnastics. They were held under the supervision of Soviet Military Missions. Held at Vidin and Rousse. It is said that the school of Vasilevsky was also present at Rousse. Reserve officers were being trained at Sofia and Sirocco Pole (R.G.67-44). The military class of 1930 is now taking basic training and for the soldiers it is three months. There are training centers at the regiment headquarters.

Party training takes place in the army and according to the director of the Ministry of Defense, Methodios Hristov, it aims at steel discipline, the hardening of the army. This director noted many faults in party instructions and that many members were not applying themselves to the main work, the moral preparation of the army. During the past three months no furloughs were granted to the army.

Armament

Infantry: rifles with Soviet binoculars
Machine-guns, Dektarev, Soviet, 7.62 mm.
Machine-guns, Maxim-Sokolov, 7.62 mm.
Spaggen machine-guns
mortars, 50 mm. Russian
mortars, 82 mm. and 120 mm.
a/tank artillery, 4.5 or 57 mm.
rocket-guns, Katouska, 6 and 12 barrells.

Artillery: mountain artillery, Zis, 76.2 mm.
field artillery, Zis, 76.2 and 10.5, Gacupits, German
a/a artillery, no more details
a/tank artillery, 76.2 or 57 mm.
heavy artillery, probably german

Armored: Tanks, T-34, with artillery, 76.2 and T-34 with artillery, 85mm.

The army is being supplied with Soviet equipment so fast that it is believed all the old German equipment has been withdrawn. The 4 heavy artillery regiment of the D' Army received new artillery and also wreckers.

Insignias

Insignias appear to be small right-angles on the collar according to the branch. Infantry, red; artillery, black; cavalry, white; border-guard, green. Lately the insignias of the armored units were changed. The insignias of the heavy artillery units also changed to a blue collar with red trimmings instead of black.

The students of the school for permanent officers slated for the border-guard units still wear the same uniforms with the rest of the students with a green band on their caps instead of the usual red band.

The infantry regiments and battalions wear a four-digit number as a code insignia. It appears that the regiments of the field artillery and also the regiments of some of the a/a artillery wear four-digit numbers.

The labor brigades wear three-digit numbers. The border-guard units from the Zastava and above, including the training battalions, wear identity insignias of different names (locations, mountains, trees, etc.). The insignias of officers have recently been changed according to the Soviet system as follows: second lieutenant wears a red band on his epaulet with two silver stars below the band and one at the end of the epaulet; first lieutenant, same as second lieutenant with one more star in the middle of the epaulet; captain, same as first lieutenant with one more star on the band; major, two parallel bands on the epaulet, two gold stars; lieutenant colonel, three gold stars and a triangle; colonel,

Transportation

The army uses German and Polish types, Mercedes, Opel Blits, Skoda, and Soviet Zis. The old German and Polish vehicles are being replaced with Zis and Molotov, Soviet type.

German communication equipment is used. Wireless, type Verta, B.U.R.C., Telefunken, Lorents, Simens. All these have been replaced by Soviet types.

Military warehouses

Near the Kroumovgrad barracks, two large warehouses.

North of Stara Zagora (R.B.24-33), at the foot of 419 hill, artillery warehouses with six buildings.

At Sofia, Plovdiv, Simitli, Doupaitsa, Gorna Djouhaya, Yambol, Kasanlik.

Others at Kniazevo (X.L.29-59), Pernik (X.L.10-53), Pleven, Rousse; large warehouses at Razlok (X.J.00-42) for ammunition and armament as well as rockets, Katouska type on vehicles with 12 barrels in large quantity. Not known whether this equipment is slated for the Bulgarian army or just a warehouses for the the Soviet.

Underground warehouses were built near Pavlikeni (X.G.99-13) and are guarded day and night (al). In June and July 1950, airplane bombs and shells in small boxes, probably anti/aircraft shells, were transported every day to these warehouses. There are also large gas storages at this place

50X1-HUM

The war factories of Kasanlik have recently been supplied with new machines which make all kinds of ammunition.

50X1-HUM

In the villages of Dragalevtzi, at the foot of Vitocha mountain, there are large sub-terranean warehouses for every type of war equipment and fuel

All types of war equipment was transported from Russia through Rumania through the harbors of Rousse (X.H.55-78), Georgiou (X.H.55-83), Silistra (X.D.61-05). In April Soviet and Bulgarian ships unloaded large quantities of war material and equipment at Varna and Bourgas. The loads included heavy and anti/aircraft artillery, tanks, rocket Katouska, bensine to be stored at Dobrich, Yambol, Radomir, Sofia, and Plovdiv.

Fortifications

In August the 39 infantry regiment fortified the territory from location (Q.K.695-315)-(Q.K.688-328) to (Q.K.683-324). Road were mined along the length of the Greek-Bulgarian border and elevation projects were constructed in order to obstruct refugees to Greece. Mining is being made on territory about 100-3000 meters from the border after this zone has first been ploughed so that foot-steps can be distinguished. North of this zone and at the northern side, stakes were placed in order to support a fence which protects the mined area.

The peasants of the area are elevating the territory in the following places:

From (Q.K.97-23) up to (Q.K.97-38)

From (R.G.63-24) up to (R.G.64-27)

From (R.G.67-54) to (R.G.58-53) and (R.G.54-51), about 40 meters from the border.

In the area from (R.G.65-55)-(R.G.65-54) and (R.G.68-53), anti-vehicle mines have been placed on the roads.

The pass of Tasta (R.G.562-490) between 612 hill and (R.G.510-470) has been laid with personnel and anti-vehicle mines.

Territory was depilated from Petrich up to the tri-national, from locations (R.G.565-413) up to (R.G.555-425) and from 2 B.F.(sic) (R.G.640-533) up to 3 B.F.(sic) (R.G.676-516).

The road of Zlatendol (R.F.35-15) and Madan (R.F.62-28) were mined with anti-vehicle mines.

The road from Ano Nevrokop from the borders up to (Q.K.678-289) and area of L. bohovo with anti/vehicle and personnel mines. The following bridges were undermined:

Highway bridge at location (Q.K.212-359)

Bridge of Arda river located 8 kilometers north-west of Ivailovgrad (R.G.54-36)

Bridge at location (Q.K.68-31) had been decomposed in order to hinder movement

The Bulgarians proceeded to fortify the island of Alfa on Evros.

Mechanised units were about to mined the passes of the hills of Derviska Mongila (R.G.80-72).

Since the beginning of September, the army units located at Kresna (Q.K.18-67) are occupied with the digging of trenches below the Strymon river from elevation (Q.K.14-44) and Sveti Vrats up to Gorna Djoumaya elevation..

The Yugoslav border was also mined. Personnel mines were placed in the area of the village of Gembrene (A.K.96-24).

Highway and railroad bridges of the area from Sveti Vrats up to German Djumaya have been undermined.

Security Army of the Borders

Subordinated to the Ministry of Interior headed by General Yanko Panov *the same* and composed of eight Sektors. It is said that two more were formed bringing the total to ten. A Sektor - border section - corresponds to a regiment and includes 3-5 Ouchastuk - border-guard subsections - which correspond to battalions. Each Ouchastuk is composed from a number of Zastava - border sub-areas, corresponding to a platoon. Reserve company of 60 men, reserve machine-gun platoon with three Soviet machine-guns, mortar reserve platoon with 3 German mortars.

The Ouchastuk of Ivailovgrad has the following formation:

Commander Captain

sub-commander second lieutenant

political instructed second lieutenant

five Zastava in formation

one reserve Zastava

administrative group; communication group.

Each Zastava has the following formation:

Commander second lieutenant

aid warrant officer

one sergeant, two corporals, about 28 soldiers, total of 35 men.

A few Zastava have recently been reinforced with more men, totaling 36-43 men.

Order of Border-guard Units

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Sektor | Sofia | 6 Sektor | Malko Turnovo |
| 2 " | Sveti Vrats | 7 " | Bourgas |
| 3 " | Momchilograd | 8 " | Dobrich |
| 4 " | Deven | | |
| 5 " | Elhovo, settled at Lieublimets (R.O.57-64) | | |
| 9 Sektor | Plaven | 10 Sektor | Vratsa |

Order of Sektor

1 Sektor

Ouchastuk Koula (X.F.79-88)
 " Dopai (X.F.98-56)
 " Kioustendil (Q.D.23-44)

3 Sektor

Ouchastuk Dospat (Q.K.98-47)
 " Trigani (R.F.14-43)
 " Ridosel (R.F.52-29)

2 Sector

Ouchastuk Preznitsa (Q.K.11-65)
 " Petrich
 " Petrovo
 " Nevrokop

4 Sector

Ouchastuk Zlatograd (R.F.73-15)
 " Jorhajisko (R.F.99-15)
 " Avren (R.B.24-68)
 " Kroumovgrad (R.G.17-22)

5 Sector

Ouchastuk Ivailovgrad (R.G.59-28)
 " Svilengrad (R.G.67-55)
 " Varnik (R.G.90-64)
 " Stoudena (R.G.85-88)
 " Lesovo (R.G.99-80)

Order of Ouchastuk of Greek BordersOuchastuk Petrich

Zastava Topolnitsa with a group at Rasdak (Q.K.188-260)
 " at (Q.K.171-250)
 " Kolarevo (Q.K.07-24) with group at (Q.K.058-199)
 " Gambrene (Q.J.962-238)
 " Yavo Rnitsa (Q.K.023-338) and Kamen (Q.K.042-227), guard-posts of 8 men.

Ouchastuk Petrovo

Zastava Kalouta (Q.K.290-240)
 " Novo Hajovo (Q.K.323-258)
 " Lehovo (Q.K.398-280)
 " Golesovo (Q.K.485-285)
 " Paria (Q.K.560-272)

Ouchastuk Nevrokop

Zastava Leftsa (Q.K.585-255)
 " Libohovo (Q.K.682-290)
 " Peritsa (Q.K.735-272)
 " Telen (Q.K.775-342)
 " Babilen (Q.K.797-308)

Ouchastuk Trigrad

Zastava Boinovo (R.G.09-38) east of Kesten (R.F.19-37)
 " Bodni-Pad (R.F.15-38) Kiselitsevo (R.F.33-34)

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Ouchastuk Zlatograd

Zastava north-east of Merkasian (R.F.59-19)
 " Alapoftsi (R.F.65-17)
 " Koutleskovo (R.F.70-16)
 " (R.F.75-13)
 " north of Kouslas (R.F.79-08)

Ouchastuk Ivailovgrad

Zastava Popolitsa (R.G.62-21)
 " Slabeevo (R.G.64-28)
 " Laboux (R.G.59-36)
 " Kaniaski (R.G.54-37)
 " Pour-Toulen (R.G.51-37)

Reserve Zastava at Ivailovgrad; administrative and communication group at Ivailovgrad.

Ouchastuk Svilengrad

Zastava Mezok (R.G.58-52)
 " Generalovo (R.G.74-54)
 " Kapetan Andreevo (R.G.77-50)
 " Gernodep (R.G.74-55)
 " Svilengrad

Reserve Zastava "; administrative and communication group at Svilengrad.

Part of the military class of 1927, the class of 1928 and 1929, and the class of 1930 called in August and September, are serving in the security army. Service period was increased to three years. Men of the security army are chosen by the Party and belong to the organization "Strugglers Against Fascism."

Men for the security army are chosen by the traveling recruiting councils and are inducted at once into the training battalions of the border-guard. Training battalions are located at Silistria, Pleven, Shoumen, Svistov, Orehovo, Turnovo, Razgrad, Vidin, Shoumen, Dobrich, Vratsa. Training is 4-6 months.

Those serving in the security army receive 35 leva monthly. Their insignias consist of a green triangle on their collar, a metal insignia above the left pocket of the tunic, a five-pointed star on the cap and a red band on the outer edge of the pants.

Armament

Soviet and German. Each Zastava has the following armament according to its strength: one pistol for the platoon officer, one automatic Spaggen, for the platoon officer; one automatic Spaggen for the warrant officer; 2-3 automatic Spaggens for the sergeant and corporals; three light Dektiarev machine-guns, 7.62mm. and one German type, E.M.C. Rest of the men carry Soviet rifles, two offensive and defensive hand-grenades, and 30-100 cartridges. There are over 2000 cartridges and a light machine-gun in the warehouses. Binoculars, and two hunting dogs. Telephone communications with the Ouchastuk commands and neighboring platoons. The Ouchastuk have Maxim Sokolov machine-guns and German Rainpetal mortars.

Labor Army

Subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense and consist of the following:

One construction brigade with 2 regiments, (Oblas) Total strength of
eight labor regiments (Oblas)) 25-32.000 men.

Each regiment has 4-5 battalions (Group), two special ized companies, 2200-2700 men

Each battalion has 4-5 companies (Tseta), 480 men

Each company has 4-5 platoons (Edro), 120 men

Each platoon has 4-5 groups (Outvornik) 30 men.

Order

| Construction Brigades | headquarters | Sofia |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 Oblas | Sofia | |
| 2 " | Flodiv | |
| 3 " | Sliven | |
| 4 " | Shoumen | |
| 5 " | Lovets | |
| 6 " | Pleven | |
| 7 " | Sofia | |
| 8 " | Stara Zagora | |

Military classes of 1928 and 1929 are serving and the class of 1930 will be called in spring of 1951. Men were chosen from the labor army for the land army. Those of doubtful idealogies are serving in the labor battalions. Period is for two years.

Navy

Navy service was increased to four years. Aeronautical exercises by Russians and Bulgarians and two Rumaniansub-marines were held on the Black Sea the end of September.

The harbors of Agathoupolis (R.J.12-92) and Charevo (R.J.07-97) have bases for small submarines and mine-sweepers.

The harbors of Bourgas and Vaikoi (?) can receive submarines.

The harbor of Varna was constructed during the Germans and different war projects are continously being carried out.

700 meters from the Varna harbor are ship yards for the repair of war ships under the direction of Russian, with 1500 workers.

The largest warship of Bulgaria is the armored GEORGI DIMITROV. There is also the troopship, VIGANT, 100 meters long and 10-15 meters wide.

Air Corps

Subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense and headed by General Zaharias Zahariev. Composed of the following units:

Three air Corps divisions

one transportation regiment

one reconnaissance regiment (previous report cites that this is only a reconnaissance unit).

one parachute regiment

air Corps schools

group of hydroplanes

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Each division consist of two regiments and probably a third regiment .

Each regiment consist of three platoons (Yato); each platoon of three squadrons (Grilo); each squadron of three planes. Total number of planes per division is 54 or 81.

Order

1 Pursuit Division headquarters at Sofia

16 pursuit regiment Bousourist

26 " Karlovo

7 pursuit regiment Balchik

Target Attack Division Plovdiv

12 target attack regiment Kroulovo (R.F.54-94)

25 " Gorna Orehovitsa

" Kroumove

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| <u>5 Bomb Division</u> | Graf Ignatiev |
| 15 Bombing regiment | " " |
| 25 " " | Balchik |
| 7 " " | Dolna Mitropolia |
| Reconnaissance regiment | Sofia |
| Parachute regiment | Stara Zagora |
| Transportation " | place unknown |
| Hydroplanes | Varna |

Service in the air corps has been increased to four years. The following air corps schools are located at:

Vrazdevna Training school for officers, about 100 students enter and graduate as second lieutenants after three years

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Kazanlik Reserve officers school, about 40 students enter and after two years training receive the rank of reserve warrant officer and placed in units after taking war training.

Bi-motor and Single-motor schools. Two at Telis and Carolovo. Graduates of the above two schools are sent to these schools.

Emblems of planes

The planes have a tri-colored Bulgarian flag on the wing-tail (white, green and red). Civilian

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planes have, besides the tri-colored flag, the letters IZ followed by three different letters for each plane, at the helm of the plane.

The main types of war planes are: YAK-9 pursuits; D.F.S.; 346 Pursuit; IL 2; and IL 2. There are also some German, Messerschmitt 109; Fok Volv; Giouker 52; the German are grounded because of lack of parts. Recently Bulgarian received ten planes from Poland, unknown type, and five helicopters.

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Military airfields

Repairs of completions have been noted in some airfields, mainly:

Satanli temporary repairs

Samakov (Q.F.52-28) repairs

Nevrokop, interrupted work continued again

Graf Ignatiev, widening of airfield

Polykraitse (X.U.25-04) widening and lengthening

Many new airfields are under construction and efforts are being made to maintain

in a secret. These are as follows:

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Yamarka near Dobrich, 24 underground sheds

New underground airfields are being constructed at:

West of Mokren (X.O.07-03)

near Novo Selski (X.L.57-07)

airfield near Yambol

Novo Selo

constructed under Soviet supervision and it is foreseen that they

will be completed by August 1950.

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